Employment and Earnings

including The Monthly Report on the Labor Force . . .

Vol. 8, No. 1 *July 1961*

Employment
Unemployment
Hours and Earnings
Labor Turnover
State and Area Statistics

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Arthur J. Goldberg, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The information shown in this publication is obtained through the joint cooperation of private individuals and organizations, business establishments, and several government agencies.

Labor force statistics, showing the employment status and hours of work of the noninstitutional population, both farm and nonfarm, are compiled each month from data obtained by personal interviews of a sample of 35,000 households in 333 areas throughout the country. Percentages of the population in a given category are derived from the sample and then applied to independent population estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Monthly data on the labor force are collected and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census under contract with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Payroll employment statistics, which provide detailed industry information for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas on the employment, hours, and earnings of nonfarm wage and salary workers, are collected directly from employers. Each month a sample of industrial and commercial establishments, employing collectively about 25,000,000 workers, submit payroll information to cooperating State agencies (listed on the inside back cover). These agencies edit the data, use them for the preparation of State and area estimates, then transmit them to the BLS for the preparation of national estimates. The costs of the State and area program are financed jointly in 44 States by the Bureau of Employment Security and the BLS; the costs in the remaining States are jointly shared by the State Departments of Labor and the BLS. Employers' contribution reports under the unemployment insurance system are the major source of benchmarks on which the payroll employment estimates are based. These reports, which cover about 75 percent of total nonfarm employment for the U.S., are collected and tabulated by State employment security agencies under BES direction. Benchmark data for the remaining 25 percent are obtained from the social security records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, the Civil Service Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and several other government and private organizations.

Labor turnover statistics, showing the rate of accessions and separations by industry for the Nation and for selected States and areas, are collected directly from employers. The sample used is smaller than that for the payroll employment statistics and is limited to manufacturing, mining, and communication industries. The 42 State agencies presently in the cooperative turnover program have the same responsibilities as in the employment statistics program, and the costs of the program in these States are shared by the Bureau of Employment Security and the BLS.

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Including THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE

Vol. 8 No. 1 July 1961

Data formerly published by the Bureau of the Census in The Monthly Report on the Labor Force (Series P-57) are shown in Section A.

NEW AREA SERIES...

Nonagricultural employment data for Green Bay, Kenosha, La Crosse, and Madison, Wisconsin are shown for the first time in table B-8.

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DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Harold Goldstein, Chief

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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS

June 1961

THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE: JUNE 1961

Employment continued to improve more than seasonally in June. Detailed statistics for June revealed sharp job gains in nonfarm industries for the third successive month. Unemployment, however, remained close to its recession peak.

The number of employees on nonfarm payrolls rose by 600,000 over the month to 53.3 million in June. As in May, the rise was double that usually shown for the month. Since March, nonfarm industries have added about 900,000 workers to their payrolls above the normal seasonal increase; the expansion during these 3 months has equaled three-fourths of the job loss experienced during the business downturn from mid-1960 to spring of 1961.

The most significant improvement in June continued to be in manufacturing, especially in hard goods industries. As in May, large gains were reported in steel, automobiles, and related industries, but there also were increases elsewhere in manufacturing. Employment in nondurable goods rose slightly more than seasonally in June. There has been a small but persistent uptrend in soft goods since last March. Altogether, factory employment rose by 240,000 over the month to 16.0 million in June--more than twice the expected seasonal increase.

Aside from manufacturing, the largest gains in nonfarm payroll employment were in construction (220,000) and trade (85,000). The increase in construction was larger than usual for this month. Employment in this industry was at about the level of a year earlier.

At the same time, the factory workweek rose by 0.4 hour to 40.1 hours in June, a slightly better-than-seasonal rise. The workweek has risen by one full hour (seasonally adjusted) since the beginning of the year and by June was restored approximately to its prerecession level.

With the gain in hours of work and a 1-cent increase in hourly earnings, weekly earnings of factory production workers moved up to an all-time high of $94.24 in June, $1.34 more than the previous month and $2.64 more than a year earlier.

As reported on July 5, total civilian employment rose by 1.9 million over the month to 68.7 million in June, about equal to the previous high reached in June and July of 1960. Aside from the large employment increase resulting from the entry of teenagers into the labor force at the end of the school term, there was a better-than-seasonal pickup in the employment of adult men. Employment of adult women declined seasonally with the cutback in school staffs for the summer. Most of the women who left their jobs withdrew from the labor force without seeking other work and were therefore not included among the unemployed.

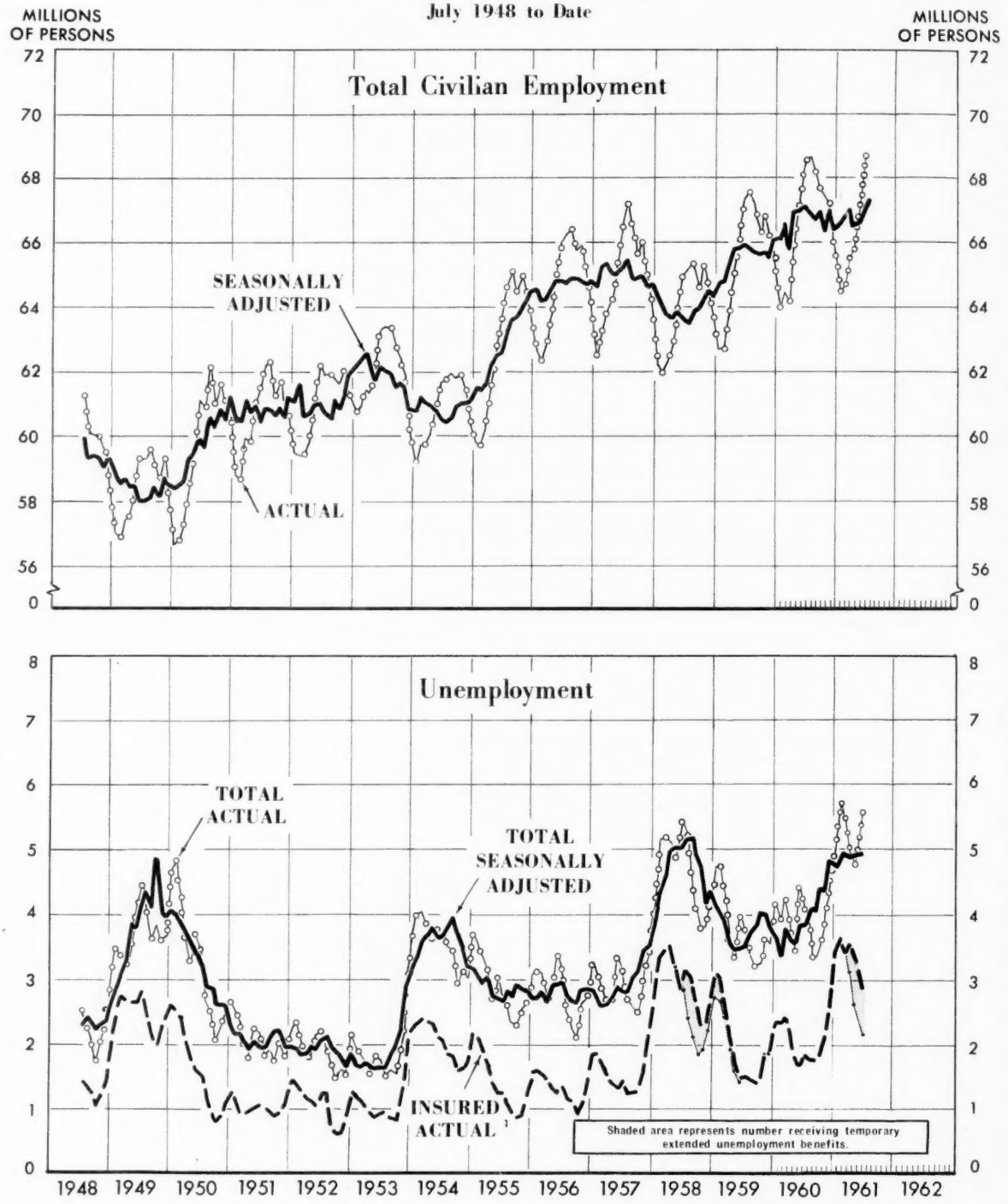
June jobseeking by teenagers was also largely responsible for the overall rise of 800,000 in total unemployment between mid-May and mid-June to 5.6 million, about the expected increase over this month. For the seventh straight month, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment--6.8 percent in June--was not significantly changed. However, hiring of previously unemployed adult men was greater than seasonal in June.

At the same time, State insured unemployment, which does not include students and other new jobseekers, dropped by 400,000 over the month to 2.0

TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Actual and Seasonally Adjusted

July 1948 to Date



[1] Insured under following programs: State unemployment insurance, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, veterans, ex-servicemen, railroad workers (RRB) and temporary programs.

Beginning in January 1960, data include Alaska and Hawaii

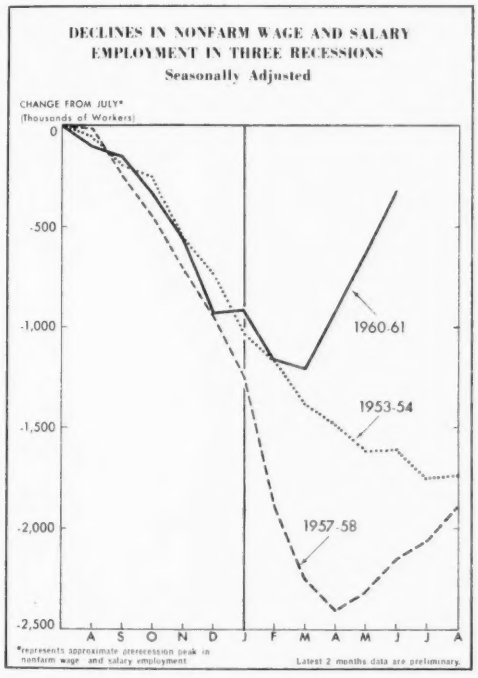
million in mid-June--a somewhat better than seasonal decline for this period. In addition, there continued to be about 700,000 jobless workers receiving benefits under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program.

Long-term unemployment (15 weeks and over) dropped seasonally by 300,000 to 1.6 million in June, remaining at about double the level of a year ago. Among the long-term unemployed, the number out of work for more than half a year was unchanged for the third successive month at 900,000.

Included among the employed in June were 3.2 million nonfarm workers on part time for economic reasons. This was about 300,000 more than in May, because so many young persons under 20 who entered the labor market reported they could find only part-time work. The number of regular full-time workers whose hours had been cut below 35 because of slack work or other economic reasons was down by 100,000 over the month to 1.2 million in June.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

Among the significant June gains in manufacturing employment were those in primary metals (mostly steel mills but also other metal producers), automobiles, and the complex of industries supplying or dependent on the building trades--lumber, furniture, fabricated structural metal products, and concrete products. The increase in these latter industries appear to be connected with recent developments in construction employment, which has staged a sharp comeback from its depressed level earlier this year. With 3 million employees in June, contract construction was back to its June level of the past 2 years and below the June level only of 1956.

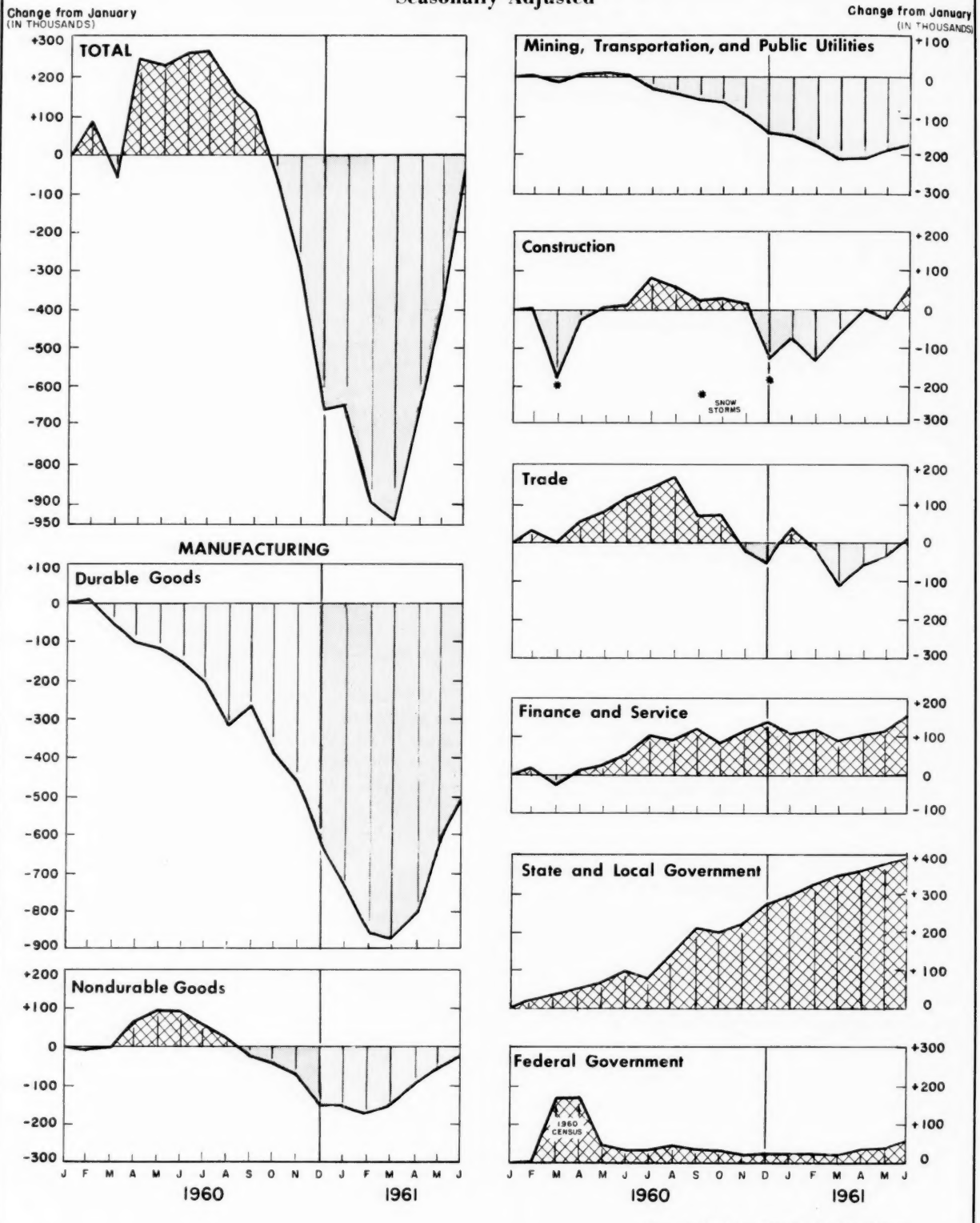


In addition to the gains in hard goods manufacturing and construction, there were better-than-seasonal June increases in soft goods manufacturing, notably in the textiles, apparel, paper, chemicals and rubber industries. There was also a sharp pickup in transportation employment, which up to this month had shown little evidence of recovery.

Over the past 3 months (from March), the increase in nonfarm payroll employment has amounted to 1.6 million, about 900,000 more than the usual seasonal rise for this period. Between July 1960 and March of this year, payroll employment had dropped by 1.2 million on a seasonally adjusted basis. Part of the recent recovery has stemmed from the continued or resumed growth in sectors which were little affected by the recession--government, finance, and services. In durable goods manufacturing, where the employment decline started earlier and was more severe than in nonfarm employment as a whole, about two-fifths of the total 900,000 jobs lost since the beginning of 1960 have been restored. By contrast, nondurable goods industries have recovered somewhat more than half of their total recession loss of 250,000 while mining and transportation have each recovered only one-fifth of their recession decline.

CHANGES IN NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT FROM JANUARY 1960

Seasonally Adjusted

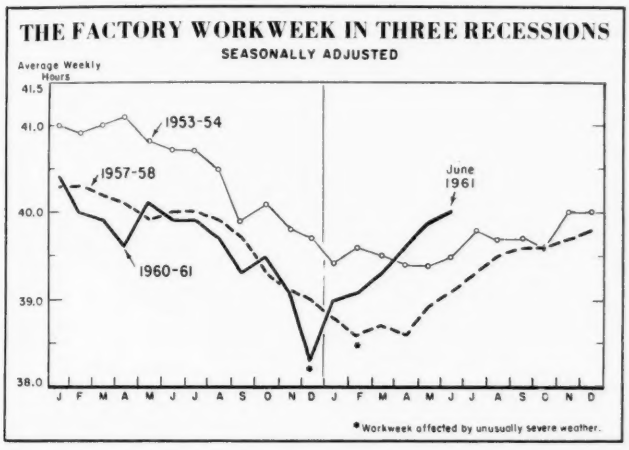


Data for last two months are preliminary.

Factory Hours and Earnings

The factory workweek rose by 0.4 hour over the month--somewhat more than seasonally--to 40.1 hours in June. Average overtime hours rose by 0.3 hour to 2.4 hours. A number of major manufacturing industries showed changes in hours of work which were better than seasonal. In general, the industries reporting employment gains also increased hours of work more than seasonally. These industries included lumber; stone, clay, and glass; primary and fabricated metals; and textiles; apparel; paper; and rubber. In addition, petroleum refineries boosted hours of work substantially.

The workweek for manufacturing as a whole was about at the level of a year ago and approximately at its prerecession peak. The furniture industry was still almost 1 hour below a year ago, but its over-the-year decline had been even greater during the early months of 1961. The workweek in the primary metals industry was more than 1 hour longer than a year ago.



Weekly earnings of factory production workers were at an all-time high of $94.24 in June, up $1.34 over the month and $2.64 over the year. Earnings in both durable and nondurable goods industries showed substantial gains. Hourly earnings in manufacturing, at $2.35, were up by 6 cents from June 1960.

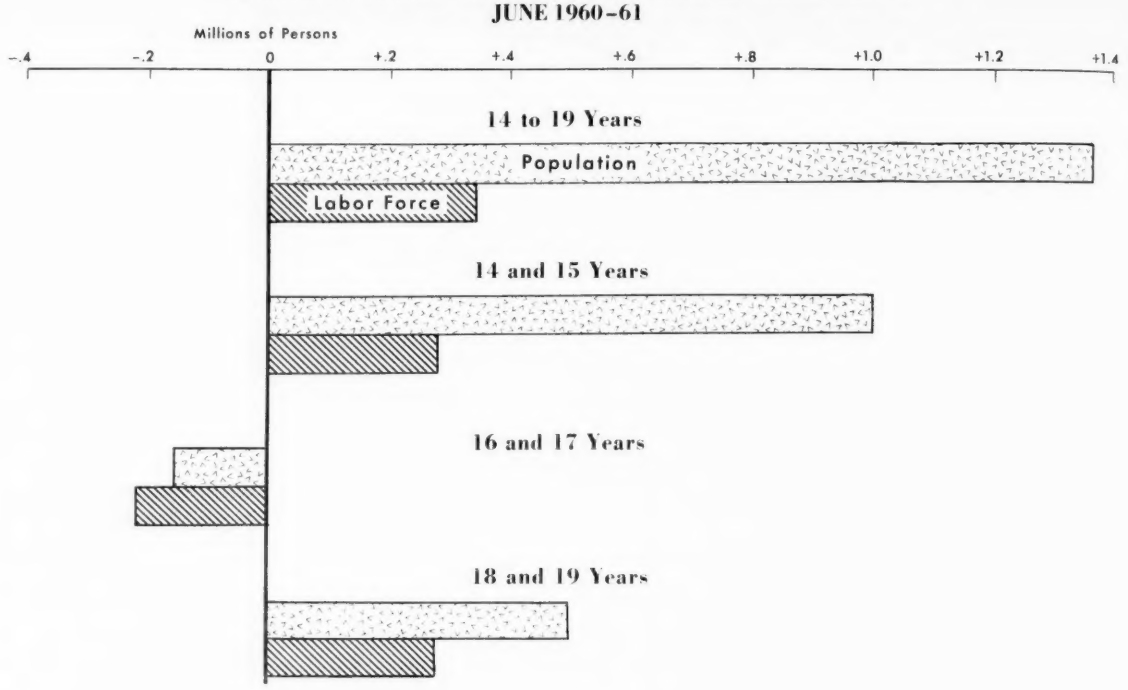
Labor Force

About 2.8 million young persons under 25 were added to the labor force in June--2.5 million of them teenagers. However, it is estimated that only about one-fourth of those who entered the work force this summer are high school and college graduates who will remain after school reopens in the fall. In addition, there were an estimated 350,000 June graduates who had been in the labor force in May (working part time while in school) who will now become regular workers.

The 2.5 million increase among teenagers represented a record May-June labor force influx--partly attributable to the fact that the number of teenagers in the population grew by 1.3 million between June 1960 and June 1961. The growth of the teenage population, which had been in progress since the 1950's, was sharply accelerated in 1961. In addition, bad weather earlier this year had delayed much of the seasonal pickup in farm activity until June, further contributing to the unusually large over-the-month expansion in the teenage labor force.

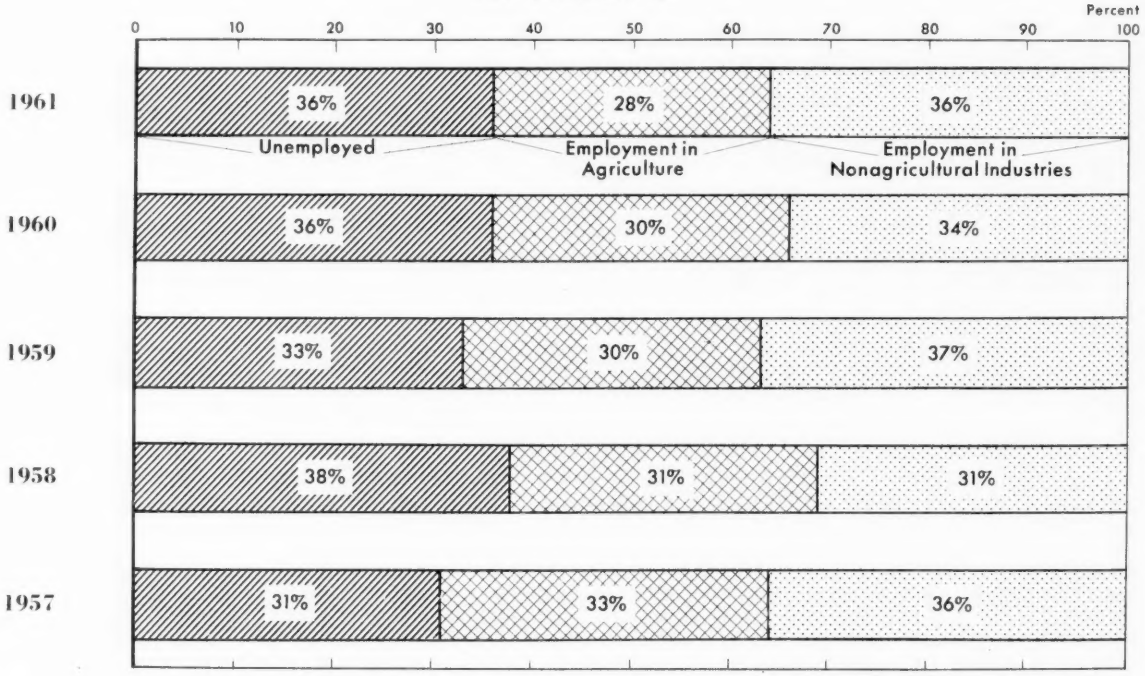
NOTE: For data on insured unemployment, see Unemployment Insurance Claims published weekly by the Bureau of Employment Security.

CHANGE IN THE TEENAGE POPULATION* AND LABOR FORCE
JUNE 1960–61



*Civilian noninstitutional population, 14—19

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF TEENAGERS ADDED TO THE LABOR FORCE
MAY-JUNE 1957-61



- Table A -

Changes in Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment from May to June

(In thousands)

Year	June reference week	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment		
		14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over	14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over
1948	June 6-12	1,968	301	789	581	117	- 57
1949	5-11	1,198	193	25	469	94	- 36
1950	4-10	1,484	134	463	485	117	- 99
1951	3-9	1,235	45	-300	420	56	- 11
1952	8-14	1,560	190	-138	314	37	- 28
1953	7-13	1,523	- 26	364	314	49	-108
1954	6-12	1,280	106	-366	285	45	-202
1955	5-11	1,410	192	-100	417	60	-174
1956	10-16	1,705	269	-391	567	72	-134
1957	9-15	1,731	311	- 93	538	37	- 24
1958	8-14	1,533	331	-411	584	101	-156
1959	7-13	1,881	307	-339	622	64	-179
1960	12-18	2,219	292	-177	804	91	70
1961	11-17	2,498	348	-107	887	101	-177

NOTE: Figures for 1948-56 adjusted for comparability with new definitions adopted in January 1957.

Over the past year, 14 and 15 year-olds (representing the first of those born during the post-World War II baby boom to reach working age) accounted for most of the teenage population growth (see chart on page viii). There was a relatively small increase in the number of 18 and 19 year-olds, and an actual decline among those aged 16 to 17--the group born during the period of low birth rates just before the end of World War II. With these changes in age composition, the 1.3 million increase in the teenage population generated only a 350,000 increase in the teenage labor force over the year because 14 and 15 year-olds have relatively low labor force rates even in June. Moreover, this summer's somewhat younger teenage population had lower worker rates in almost every age-sex group than a year ago (see table B), probably because of the less favorable job situation. As a result of these developments, this June's teenage work force was made up of 300,000 more 14 to 15 year-olds than a year ago, 200,000 fewer aged 16 to 17, and 300,000 more 18 and 19 year-olds. Of course, the vast group of 14 year-olds in the population will have a much greater impact on the labor force, employment and unemployment as they reach the more mature working ages in the next few years.

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-Table B -

Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates and Unemployment Rates of Teenagers
June 1960, 1961

	Civilian labor force participation rates [1]		Unemployment rates [2]	
	June 1961	June 1960	June 1961	June 1960
Both sexes, 14 to 19	47.8	49.7	21.7	20.1
Male	58.6	59.7	19.7	19.6
14 and 15	37.1	35.8	13.1	15.9
16 and 17	64.6	66.2	24.1	22.5
18 and 19	81.6	82.2	19.8	18.7
Female	37.2	39.9	24.8	20.9
14 and 15	18.7	19.9	17.8	16.9
16 and 17	38.8	42.0	30.5	26.7
18 and 19	57.3	59.6	23.6	17.8

[1] Labor force as percent of teenage population.
[2] Unemployed as percent of teenage labor force.

Of the 2.5-million teenagers added to the work force, 36 percent took nonfarm jobs, 28 percent were working on farms, and another 36 percent had not yet found jobs at the time of the June survey (see chart on page viii). There was also some shifting in employment status among those who had been in the labor force a month earlier. Many who had been either working part-time by choice or looking for work in May had found full-time jobs for the summer or reported they were on part-time because of inability to find full-time work in June.

Total Employment

A nearly two-million increase from May brought the employed total to 68.7 million in June, equaling the postwar high recorded last July. This month's rise was substantially above the 1.2 million increase expected, with the better-than-seasonal job gain about evenly divided between the farm and nonfarm sectors.

Total nonagricultural employment rose by 800,000--twice the usual pickup--to 62.0 million. Although teenagers accounted for more than half the rise in June (seasonally adjusted), employment of adults in nonfarm jobs also showed improvement.

The employment of adult men in nonagricultural industries had reached its all-time peak (seasonally adjusted) in the spring of 1960. Over the next 9 months, it declined by 700,000 to a low point in the winter of 1961, but by June of this year had recovered about two-thirds of the previous job loss. The number of adult women in nonfarm jobs had also hit a prerecession peak in the spring of 1960 (seasonally adjusted), remained steady at a slightly lower level for the next 8 months, but then moved to a new record high in May and June of this year.

After failing to show the normal seasonal pickup during the spring months, agricultural employment rose by 1.1 million with the warm weather in June--nearly one-half million more than the usual over-the-month increase. By June 1961, the number of wage workers and self-employed in agriculture had about returned to last year's levels, with only the unpaid family workers remaining appreciably below the figure for June 1960.

Occupations of Teenage Entrants

Altogether, 1.6 million teenagers were added to the employed total in June--1.2 million 14 to 17 year-olds and 400,000 aged 18 and 19. About half the younger teenagers, and a fifth of the older ones, were additions to the farm work force.

A high proportion of the boys--one-fifth of those 14 to 17 and one-third of the 18 and 19 year-olds--took unskilled laboring jobs. Many of the younger boys were doing odd jobs for private families; the older ones were more likely to be in construction or manufacturing. Most of the remaining gain among teenage boys was in semi-skilled operative jobs, and, in the case of older boys, clerical and sales jobs.

Many of the girls took jobs in service occupations, working as waitresses, counselors, babysitters, domestics, etc. Service work accounted for half the total rise in employment of older teenage girls, and one-fifth of the increase among the 14 to 17 year olds. Most of the remainder who took nonfarm jobs were in the clerical and sales fields.

- Table C -

Major Occupation Group of Teenagers Added to the Employed, May to June 1961
(Percent distribution)

Occupation group	Male		Female	
	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years
Total	100	100	100	100
Professional, managerial, and craftsmen	4	4	3	4
Clerical and sales	5	10	27	18
Operatives	10	19	3	8
Private household service [1]	2/	1	9	8
Other service	6	7	13	44
Nonfarm laborers	22	33	3	1
Farm laborers	53	26	43	18

[1] Includes mainly domestics and babysitters.
[2] Less than 1 percent.

NOTE: Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.

Full- and Part-time Employment

The number of full-time workers in nonfarm jobs who had been cut back to less than 35 hours per week dropped by 100,000 over the month to 1.2 million in June, approximately the same as pre-1958 recession levels. This group, which is sensitive to changes in the economic situation, was down from its level of a year ago for the first time since the spring of 1960. Virtually all the improvement over last year occurred among adult men, many of them working in semiskilled factory jobs.

Persons regularly working part-time for economic reasons rose by more than 400,000 to a record high of nearly 2 million in June. This group typically increases sharply during the summer months, as many young jobseekers are able to find only part-time work. Last month's increase, although no greater than expected in view of previous May-June gains and the especially large number of new young workers this year, came on top of the already high levels reached earlier during the business downturn.

As expected, voluntary part-time employment dropped seasonally by 1-1/4 million in June (all in the trade and service industries), with over a million young persons who had wanted only part-time work during the school year becoming available for full-time jobs. Adult women who were leaving part-time jobs taken while their children were in school accounted for the remainder of the drop.

Between May and June, the number of workers on full-week vacations rose sharply--from 600,000 to over 2 million. The June 1961 figure was about the same as a year earlier, as was the proportion receiving pay from their employers for the time off (77 percent).

Unemployment

Age and sex. As usual in June, the total number of unemployed was pushed up sharply by the influx of young people into the labor market in search of jobs. The great majority were students looking for summer employment only, but there were also some graduates (roughly one-fourth) who had joined the labor force on a more or less permanent basis. Altogether, some 900,000 teenagers were added to the unemployed in June, raising the number of unemployed teenagers to 1.8 million. Although the number added was the largest on record, the unemployment rate among teenagers (seasonally adjusted) was unchanged from the May level of 15 percent because their numbers added to the employed and to the labor force were also exceptionally large. Their overall unemployment rates were higher than a year ago (see table B) but this was the result of developments earlier in the 1960-61 recession rather than the May-June influx. Actually, teenagers entering the job market appeared to be finding employment at the same pace as a year ago, with nearly two-thirds of those entering already employed at the time of the June survey. On the other hand, they were not doing as well as in 1957 or 1959 (see chart on page viii).

Unemployment among men 20 years of age and over fell by 200,000 in June to 2.3 million, a somewhat sharper drop than is customary for this time of year. Included among this group were 1.5 million jobless married men. Their number has come down by 900,000 during the last four months, but most of the improvement has been seasonal. The unemployment rate for married men was 4.1 percent as compared with 3.1 percent a year ago and 2.3 percent in June 1957.

There were 1.5 million adult women among the unemployed in June, including 900,000 working wives. According to past studies, the majority of these women have husbands who are employed but whose annual incomes are relatively low.

Duration of unemployment. The number of short-term unemployed (those seeking work for less than 5 weeks) rose by 1.2 million to 2.9 million in June, just about half the total jobless. Virtually all of the increase occurred among young persons under 25. At the same time, the number unemployed 15 weeks or longer declined seasonally by 300,000. All of the drop among the long-term unemployed was among the group out of work for less than 6 months; the number jobless for more than half a year remained unchanged at 900,000. These very long-term unemployed numbered half a million more than a year earlier, almost half the total increase in unemployment of 1.2 million.

As in previous business cycles, the trend in long-term unemployment is lagging other developments in the economy. Industrial production and the factory workweek turned upward in February, nonfarm payroll employment began to increase in April, but the number jobless 6 months or longer was still rising between March and April and has held at the 900,000 level since that time. All sectors of the labor force suffered long-term unemployment to some degree, but the categories most seriously affected in June 1961 were men 45 years of age and over, nonwhites, unskilled nonfarm laborers, and jobless persons last employed in durable goods manufacturing.

Insured Unemployment

State insured unemployment, which does not include students and other new jobseekers, declined by 400,000 to 2.0 million between May and June--a somewhat better-than-seasonal decrease for this time of year. The decline largely reflected seasonal expansions in construction, lumbering, and trade as well as further reductions of joblessness in the metal and metal products industries. It is estimated that 235,000 claiments exhausted their State benefits in June compared with 250,000 in May. In June of last year, exhaustions totaled 135,000.

In addition to the insured unemployment under the regular State programs, nearly 700,000 persons who had exhausted their regular State benefits were insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEC) program in mid-June when the program had been in operation for 10 weeks.

All but two States reported a decline in regular State insured unemployment over the month. The largest reductions occurred in Ohio (35,000), New York (34,000), and Michigan (31,000). All of these States reported substantially reduced joblessness among construction and trade workers. In addition, Ohio reported decreased unemployment in the metals and rubber industries, while Michigan noted further recalls in auto manufacturing and supplier plants. Recalls in the leather and auto industries contributed to the decline in New York. A drop of 29,000 in California's insured unemployment reflected hiring in trade, and in the food processing and lumber industries.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not adjusted for seasonality) was 4.9 percent in mid-June, compared with 5.9 percent in May and 4.0 in June a year ago. Alaska had the highest rate (7.9 percent), followed by Pennsylvania (7.3 percent), and Maine (7.1 percent). Seven other States reported rates of more than 6 percent including California where it was 6.1 percent.

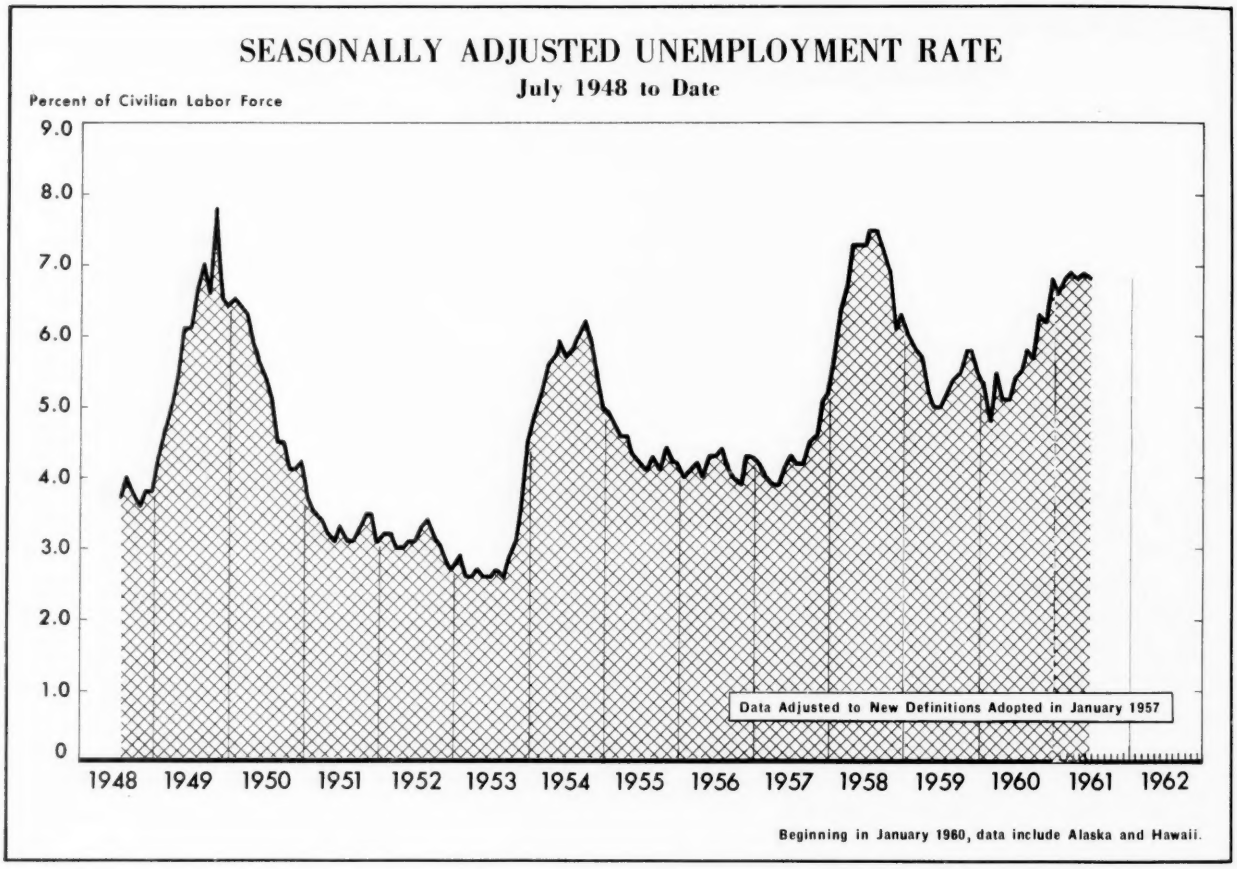

Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population

1929 to date

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Year and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
					Employed [1]			Unemployed [1]			
									Percent of labor force		
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
1929	(2)	49,440	(2)	49,180	47,630	10,450	37,180	1,550	3.2	-	(2)
1930	(2)	50,080	(2)	49,820	45,480	10,340	35,140	4,340	8.7	-	(2)
1931	(2)	50,680	(2)	50,420	42,400	10,290	32,110	8,020	15.9	-	(2)
1932	(2)	51,250	(2)	51,000	38,940	10,170	28,770	12,060	23.6	-	(2)
1933	(2)	51,840	(2)	51,590	38,760	10,090	28,670	12,830	24.9	-	(2)
1934	(2)	52,490	(2)	52,230	40,890	9,900	30,990	11,340	21.7	-	(2)
1935	(2)	53,140	(2)	52,870	42,260	10,110	32,150	10,610	20.1	-	(2)
1936	(2)	53,740	(2)	53,440	44,410	10,000	34,410	9,030	16.9	-	(2)
1937	(2)	54,320	(2)	54,000	46,300	9,820	36,480	7,700	14.3	-	(2)
1938	(2)	54,950	(2)	54.610	44,220	9,690	34,530	10,390	19.0	-	(2)
1939	(2)	55,600	(2)	55,230	45,750	9,610	36,140	9,480	17.2	-	(2)
1940	100,380	56,180	56.0	55,640	47,520	9,540	37,980	8,120	14.6	-	44,200
1941	101,520	57,530	56.7	55,910	50,350	9,100	41,250	5,560	9.9	-	43,990
1942	102,610	60,380	58.8	56,410	53,750	9,250	44,500	2,660	4.7	-	42,230
1943	103,660	64,560	62.3	55,540	54,470	9,080	45,390	1,070	1.9	-	39,100
1944	104,630	66,040	63.1	54,630	53,960	8,950	45,010	670	1.2	-	38,590
1945	105,530	65,300	61.9	53,860	52,820	8,580	44,240	1,040	1.9	-	40,230
1946	106,520	60,970	57.2	57,520	55,250	8,320	46,930	2,270	3.9	-	49,550
1947	107,608	61,758	57.4	60,168	57,812	8,256	49,557	2,356	3.9	-	45,850
1948	108,632	62,898	57.9	61,442	59,117	7,960	51,156	2,325	3.8	-	45,733
1949	109,773	63,721	58.0	62,105	58,423	8,017	50,406	3,682	5.9	-	46,051
1950	110,929	64,749	58.4	63,099	59,748	7,497	52,251	3,351	5.3	-	46,181
1951	112,075	65,983	58.9	62,884	60,784	7,048	53,736	2,099	3.3	-	46,092
1952	113,270	66,560	58.8	62,966	61,035	6,792	54,243	1,932	3.1	-	46,710
1953 [3]	115,094	67,362	58.5	63,815	61,945	6,555	55,390	1,870	2.9	-	47,732
1954	116,219	67,818	58.4	64,468	60,890	6,495	54,395	3,578	5.6	-	48,401
1955	117,388	68,896	58.7	65,848	62,944	6,718	56,225	2,904	4.4	-	48,492
1956	118,734	70,387	59.3	67,530	64,708	6,572	58,135	2,822	4.2	-	48,348
1957	120,445	70,744	58.7	67,946	65,011	6,222	58,789	2,936	4.3	-	49,699
1958	121,950	71,284	58.5	68,647	63,966	5,844	58,122	4,681	6.8	-	50,666
1959	123,366	71,946	58.3	69,394	65,581	5,836	59,745	3,813	5.5	-	51,420
1960 [4]	125,368	73,126	58.3	70,612	66,681	5,723	60,958	3,931	5.6	-	52,242
1960: June	125,162	75,499	60.3	73,002	68,579	6,856	61,722	4,423	6.1	5.4	49,663
July	125,288	75,215	60.0	72,706	68,689	6,885	61,805	4,017	5.5	5.5	50,074
August	125,499	74,551	59.4	72,070	68,282	6,454	61,828	3,788	5.3	5.8	50,948
September	125,717	73,672	58.6	71,155	67,767	6,588	61,179	3,388	4.8	5.7	52,045
October	125,936	73,592	58.4	71,069	67,490	6,247	61,244	3,579	5.0	6.3	52,344
November	126,222	73,746	58.4	71,213	67,182	5,666	61,516	4,031	5.7	6.2	52,476
December	126,482	73,079	57.8	70,549	66,009	4,950	61,059	4,540	6.4	6.8	53,403
1961: January	126,725	72,361	57.1	69,837	64,452	4,634	59,818	5,385	7.7	6.6	54,364
February	126,918	72,894	57.4	70,360	64,655	4,708	59,947	5,705	8.1	6.8	54,024
March	127,115	73,540	57.9	71,011	65,516	4,977	60,539	5,495	7.7	6.9	53,574
April	127,337	73,216	57.5	70,696	65,734	5,000	60,734	4,962	7.0	6.8	54,121
May	127,558	74,059	58.1	71,546	66,778	5,544	61,234	4,768	6.7	6.9	53,499
June	127,768	76,790	60.1	74,286	68,706	6,671	62,035	5,580	7.5	6.8	50,977

[1] Data for 1947-56 adjusted to reflect changes in the definition of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957. Two groups averaging about one-quarter million workers which were formerly classified as employed (with a job but not at work)--those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days--were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. Data by sex, shown in table A-2, were adjusted for the years 1948-56.

[2] Not available.

[3] Beginning 1953, labor force and employment figures are not strictly comparable with previous years as a result of the introduction of material from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure. Population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for total and males. Other categories were relatively unaffected.

[4] Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960 and are therefore not strictly comparable with previous years. This inclusion has resulted in an increase of about half a million in the noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over, and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment. The levels of other labor force categories were not appreciably changed.

Table A-2: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex, year, and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
					Employed[1]			Unemployed[1]			
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force		
									Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
MALE											
1940	50,080	42,020	83.9	41,480	35,550	8,450	27,100	5,930	14.3	-	8,060
1944	51,980	46,670	89.8	35,460	35,110	7,020	28,090	350	1.0	-	5,310
1947	53,085	44,844	84.5	43,272	41,677	6,953	34,725	1,595	3.7	-	8,242
1948	53,513	45,300	84.7	43,858	42,268	6,623	35,645	1,590	3.6	-	8,213
1949	54,028	45,674	84.5	44,075	41,473	6,629	34,844	2,602	5.9	-	8,354
1950	54,526	46,069	84.5	44,442	42,162	6,271	35,891	2,280	5.1	-	8,457
1951	54,996	46,674	84.9	43,612	42,362	5,791	36,571	1,250	2.9	-	8,322
1952	55,503	47,001	84.7	43,454	42,237	5,623	36,614	1,217	2.8	-	8,502
1953[2]	56,534	47,692	84.4	44,194	42,966	5,496	37,470	1,228	2.8	-	8,840
1954	57,016	47,847	83.9	44,537	42,165	5,429	36,736	2,372	5.3	-	9,169
1955	57,484	48,054	83.6	45,041	43,152	5,479	37,673	1,889	4.2	-	9,430
1956	58,044	48,579	83.7	45,756	43,999	5,268	38,731	1,757	3.8	-	9,465
1957	58,813	48,649	82.7	45,882	43,990	5,037	38,952	1,893	4.1	-	10,164
1958	59,478	48,802	82.1	46,197	43,042	4,802	38,240	3,155	6.8	-	10,677
1959	60,100	49,081	81.7	46,562	44,089	4,749	39,340	2,473	5.3	-	11,019
1960[3]	61,000	49,507	81.2	47,025	44,485	4,678	39,807	2,541	5.4	-	11,493
1960: June	60,900	50,949	83.7	48,484	45,788	5,325	40,462	2,696	5.6	5.2	9,951
July	60,956	50,998	83.7	48,521	46,017	5,399	40,617	2,504	5.2	5.3	9,958
August	61,055	50,678	83.0	48,229	45,829	5,226	40,603	2,400	5.0	5.8	10,377
September	61,158	49,570	81.1	47,085	45,003	5,103	39,900	2,082	4.4	5.6	11,588
October	61,260	49,455	80.7	46,964	44,764	4,855	39,909	2,200	4.7	6.1	11,806
November	61,393	49,506	80.6	47,005	44,509	4,629	39,881	2,496	5.3	5.9	11,886
December	61,512	49,186	80.0	46,688	43,596	4,259	39,337	3,092	6.6	6.6	12,326
1961: January	61,621	49,031	79.6	46,539	42,822	4,027	38,796	3,717	8.0	6.5	12,590
February	61,709	49,109	79.6	46,608	42,721	4,094	38,627	3,887	8.3	6.5	12,600
March	61,801	49,309	79.8	46,812	43,103	4,258	38,845	3,709	7.9	6.6	12,491
April	61,905	49,299	79.6	46,812	43,542	4,298	39,244	3,270	7.0	6.7	12,606
May	62,010	49,753	80.2	47,272	44,238	4,553	39,686	3,033	6.4	6.8	12,257
June	62,108	51,614	83.1	49,142	45,839	5,241	40,598	3,303	6.7	6.4	10,494
FEMALE											
1940	50,300	14,160	28.2	14,160	11,970	1,090	10,880	2,190	15.5	-	36,140
1944	52,650	19,370	36.8	19,170	18,850	1,930	16,920	320	1.7	-	33,280
1947	54,523	16,915	31.0	16,896	16,349	1,314	15,036	547	3.2	-	37,608
1948	55,118	17,599	31.9	17,583	16,848	1,338	15,510	735	4.1	-	37,520
1949	55,745	18,048	32.4	18,030	16,947	1,386	15,561	1,083	6.0	-	37,697
1950	56,404	18,680	33.1	18,657	17,584	1,226	16,358	1,073	5.8	-	37,724
1951	57,078	19,309	33.8	19,272	18,421	1,257	17,164	851	4.4	-	37,770
1952	57,766	19,558	33.9	19,513	18,798	1,170	17,628	715	3.7	-	38,208
1953[2]	58,561	19,668	33.6	19,621	18,979	1,061	17,918	642	3.3	-	38,893
1954	59,203	19,971	33.7	19,931	18,724	1,067	17,657	1,207	6.1	-	39,232
1955	59,904	20,842	34.8	20,806	19,790	1,239	18,551	1,016	4.9	-	39,062
1956	60,690	21,808	35.9	21,774	20,707	1,306	19,401	1,067	4.9	-	38,883
1957	61,632	22,097	35.9	22,064	21,021	1,184	19,837	1,043	4.7	-	39,535
1958	62,472	22,482	36.0	22,451	20,924	1,042	19,882	1,526	6.8	-	39,990
1959	63,265	22,865	36.1	22,832	21,492	1,087	20,405	1,340	5.9	-	40,401
1960[3]	64,368	23,619	36.7	23,587	22,196	1,045	21,151	1,390	5.9	-	40,794
1960: June	64,262	24,550	38.2	24,518	22,791	1,531	21,260	1,727	7.0	5.8	39,712
July	64,333	24,217	37.6	24,185	22,672	1,485	21,187	1,513	6.3	5.7	40,116
August	64,443	23,872	37.0	23,841	22,453	1,229	21,224	1,388	5.8	5.9	40,571
September	64,559	24,102	37.3	24,070	22,764	1,485	21,279	1,307	5.4	5.9	40,457
October	64,676	24,138	37.3	24,106	22,726	1,392	21,333	1,379	5.7	6.6	40,538
November	64,830	24,240	37.4	24,208	22,672	1,037	21,636	1,536	6.3	6.6	40,590
December	64,971	23,893	36.8	23,861	22,413	692	21,722	1,448	6.1	7.1	41,077
1961: January	65,104	23,330	35.8	23,298	21,630	607	21,023	1,669	7.2	6.8	41,774
February	65,209	23,785	36.5	23,752	21,934	613	21,321	1,818	7.7	7.3	41,424
March	65,315	24,232	37.1	24,199	22,413	718	21,695	1,786	7.4	7.4	41,083
April	65,431	23,916	36.6	23,884	22,192	701	21,490	1,692	7.1	7.2	41,515
May	65,548	24,306	37.1	24,274	22,540	991	21,549	1,734	7.1	7.1	41,242
June	65,660	25,176	38.3	25,144	22,867	1,430	21,437	2,277	9.1	7.6	40,483

[1]See footnote 1, table A-1. [2]See footnote 3, table A-1. [3]See footnote 4, table A-1.

Table A-3: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by age and sex

June 1961

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Age and sex	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force				
					Employed		Unemployed						
	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	Total	Keeping house	In school	Unable to work	Other
Total	76,790	60.1	74,286	59.3	6,671	62,035	5,580	7.5	50,977	34,673	3,649	1,816	10,840
Male	51,614	83.1	49,142	82.4	5,241	40,598	3,303	6.7	10,494	109	1,698	1,106	7,581
14 to 17 years	3,055	50.0	2,993	49.5	851	1,556	586	19.6	3,055	5	1,251	20	1,779
14 and 15 years	1,228	37.1	1,228	37.1	433	634	161	13.1	2,086	3	788	13	1,283
16 and 17 years	1,827	65.4	1,765	64.6	418	922	425	24.1	969	2	463	7	496
18 to 24 years	7,661	90.0	6,400	88.2	686	4,840	874	13.7	853	3	388	35	427
18 and 19 years	2,311	84.0	1,954	81.6	284	1,284	386	19.8	441	1	209	9	222
20 to 24 years	5,350	92.8	4,446	91.5	402	3,556	488	11.0	412	2	179	26	205
25 to 34 years	10,921	98.0	10,237	97.8	669	9,025	544	5.3	226	3	51	63	108
25 to 29 years	5,253	97.7	4,847	97.5	336	4,203	309	6.4	126	-	39	29	58
30 to 34 years	5,668	98.3	5,390	98.2	333	4,822	235	4.4	100	3	12	34	50
35 to 44 years	11,447	98.0	11,059	98.0	767	9,824	467	4.2	229	7	5	84	133
35 to 39 years	5,904	98.2	5,671	98.1	377	5,051	243	4.3	110	1	3	47	59
40 to 44 years	5,543	97.9	5,388	97.8	390	4,773	224	4.2	119	6	2	37	74
45 to 54 years	9,728	95.5	9,655	95.5	889	8,358	407	4.2	455	17	3	169	266
45 to 49 years	5,165	96.2	5,109	96.2	400	4,492	216	4.2	202	12	1	75	114
50 to 54 years	4,563	94.7	4,546	94.7	489	3,866	191	4.2	253	5	2	94	152
55 to 64 years	6,529	87.3	6,524	87.3	839	5,381	304	4.7	953	12	-	252	689
55 to 59 years	3,724	91.7	3,720	91.7	469	3,107	144	3.9	337	6	-	99	233
60 to 64 years	2,805	82.0	2,804	82.0	370	2,274	160	5.7	616	6	-	153	456
65 years and over	2,274	32.5	2,274	32.5	541	1,613	120	5.3	4,724	63	-	482	4,178
65 to 69 years	1,200	44.2	1,200	44.2	234	884	82	6.8	1,517	16	-	118	1,383
70 years and over	1,074	25.1	1,074	25.1	307	729	38	3.5	3,207	47	-	364	2,795
Female	25,176	38.3	25,144	38.3	1,430	21,437	2,277	9.1	40,483	34,564	1,951	710	3,258
14 to 17 years	1,648	28.0	1,648	28.0	231	991	428	26.0	4,246	478	1,543	12	2,212
14 and 15 years	594	18.7	594	18.7	129	360	106	17.8	2,586	125	977	8	1,476
16 and 17 years	1,054	38.8	1,054	38.8	102	631	322	30.5	1,660	353	566	4	736
18 to 24 years	4,281	50.8	4,264	50.7	156	3,444	664	15.6	4,151	3,389	356	23	382
18 and 19 years	1,547	57.4	1,541	57.3	55	1,122	364	23.6	1,147	629	246	11	261
20 to 24 years	2,734	47.6	2,723	47.5	101	2,322	300	11.0	3,004	2,760	110	12	121
25 to 34 years	4,248	37.3	4,240	37.2	218	3,709	313	7.4	7,151	7,004	27	31	90
25 to 29 years	2,052	37.5	2,047	37.5	99	1,796	152	7.4	3,415	3,358	13	10	34
30 to 34 years	2,196	37.0	2,193	37.0	119	1,913	161	7.3	3,736	3,646	14	21	56
35 to 44 years	5,445	44.3	5,440	44.2	270	4,818	352	6.5	6,859	6,730	17	32	79
35 to 39 years	2,661	42.0	2,658	42.0	131	2,358	169	6.4	3,677	3,608	12	11	45
40 to 44 years	2,784	46.7	2,782	46.6	139	2,460	183	6.6	3,182	3,122	5	21	34
45 to 54 years	5,487	50.9	5,485	50.9	308	4,863	313	5.7	5,292	5,144	6	62	80
45 to 49 years	2,940	51.7	2,939	51.7	160	2,619	159	5.4	2,745	2,688	5	23	29
50 to 54 years	2,547	50.0	2,546	50.0	148	2,244	154	6.1	2,547	2,456	1	39	51
55 to 64 years	3,097	37.8	3,097	37.8	167	2,764	166	5.4	5,088	4,925	1	73	90
55 to 59 years	1,884	43.1	1,884	43.1	94	1,702	88	4.7	2,484	2,417	1	31	35
60 to 64 years	1,213	31.8	1,213	31.8	73	1,062	78	6.4	2,604	2,508	-	42	55
65 years and over	969	11.2	969	11.2	80	848	42	4.3	7,696	6,893	-	478	326
65 to 69 years	598	18.9	598	18.9	49	517	32	5.4	2,562	2,445	-	55	62
70 years and over	371	6.7	371	6.7	31	331	10	2.6	5,134	4,448	-	423	264

NOTE: Total noninstitutional population may be obtained by summing total labor force and not in labor force; civilian noninstitutional population by summing civilian labor force and not in labor force.

Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-4: Employment status of male veterans of World War II in the civilian noninstitutional population

(In thousands)

Employment status	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
Total	14,415	14,419	14,463
Civilian labor force	14,034	14,034	14,077
Employed	13,447	13,340	13,624
Agriculture	586	574	587
Nonagricultural industries	12,861	12,766	13,037
Unemployed	587	694	453
Not in labor force	382	385	384

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

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Table A-5: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by marital status and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex and employment status	June 1961				May 1961				June 1960			
	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single
MALE												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	89.3	84.0	54.5	68.8	89.2	83.0	54.0	57.1	89.4	85.7	54.7	70.5
Not in labor force	10.7	16.0	45.5	31.2	10.8	17.0	46.0	42.9	10.6	14.3	45.3	29.5
Labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	95.9	89.2	91.9	84.5	95.5	87.2	89.9	87.0	96.9	92.8	92.7	86.1
Agriculture	8.6	14.4	12.2	17.3	8.5	13.4	10.3	13.7	8.8	15.0	11.6	18.1
Nonagricultural industries	87.3	74.8	79.7	67.2	87.0	73.8	79.6	73.3	88.1	77.8	81.1	68.0
Unemployed	4.1	10.8	8.1	15.5	4.5	12.8	10.1	13.0	3.1	7.2	7.3	13.9
FEMALE												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	33.0	55.3	38.3	52.0	33.1	56.3	38.9	44.7	32.1	57.4	37.6	55.2
Not in labor force	67.0	44.7	61.7	48.0	66.9	43.7	61.1	55.3	67.9	42.6	62.4	44.8
Labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	93.1	89.7	93.2	85.6	93.7	90.6	93.5	91.0	95.4	91.2	95.3	87.2
Agriculture	6.7	4.8	3.1	5.4	5.3	3.5	2.0	2.6	7.9	3.3	3.1	5.4
Nonagricultural industries	86.4	84.9	90.1	80.2	88.4	87.1	91.5	88.4	87.5	87.9	92.2	81.8
Unemployed	6.9	10.3	6.8	14.4	6.3	9.4	6.5	9.0	4.6	8.8	4.7	12.8

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-6: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by color and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Color and employment status	June 1961			May 1961			June 1960		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WHITE									
Total	112,301	53,557	58,745	112,108	53,462	58,646	110,008	52,492	57,515
Labor force	65,964	44,190	21,774	63,635	42,512	21,123	64,692	43,569	21,123
Percent of population	58.7	82.5	37.1	56.8	79.5	36.0	58.8	83.0	36.7
Employed	61,488	41,542	19,946	59,847	40,068	19,779	61,152	41,397	19,756
Agriculture	5,468	4,445	1,023	4,613	3,848	765	5,573	4,548	1,026
Nonagricultural industries	56,019	37,097	18,922	55,234	36,220	19,014	55,579	36,849	18,730
Unemployed	4,476	2,648	1,828	3,789	2,444	1,344	3,540	2,173	1,367
Percent of labor force	6.8	6.0	8.4	6.0	5.7	6.4	5.5	5.0	6.5
Not in labor force	46,337	9,367	36,971	48,473	10,950	37,523	45,316	8,923	36,393
NONWHITE									
Total	12,962	6,079	6,883	12,937	6,067	6,870	12,657	5,943	6,715
Labor force	8,322	4,952	3,370	7,911	4,760	3,151	8,310	4,914	3,396
Percent of population	64.2	81.5	49.0	61.2	78.5	45.9	65.7	82.7	50.6
Employed	7,218	4,297	2,922	6,932	4,171	2,761	7,427	4,391	3,036
Agriculture	1,202	796	407	931	704	227	1,283	778	505
Nonagricultural industries	6,016	3,501	2,515	6,001	3,466	2,535	6,144	3,613	2,530
Unemployed	1,104	655	499	979	589	390	833	523	360
Percent of labor force	13.3	13.2	13.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	10.6	10.6	10.6
Not in labor force	4,640	1,127	3,513	5,026	1,307	3,719	4,348	1,028	3,319

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Region; Class of Worker
Reasons Employed Persons
Not at Work

Table A-7: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, total and urban, by region

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Region	June 1961					May 1961					June 1960				
	Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force			
		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed
			Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	
Total	59.3	100.0	9.0	83.5	7.5	57.2	100.0	7.7	85.6	6.7	59.5	100.0	9.4	84.5	6.1
Northeast	59.2	100.0	2.5	89.6	7.9	58.0	100.0	2.3	90.4	7.3	59.7	100.0	2.3	91.0	6.7
North Central	59.2	100.0	10.6	82.2	7.2	57.9	100.0	9.7	83.6	6.7	59.8	100.0	11.1	83.5	5.4
South	59.1	100.0	13.7	79.1	7.2	55.6	100.0	11.3	82.9	5.8	59.2	100.0	14.4	79.5	6.1
West	59.9	100.0	7.9	84.1	8.0	57.9	100.0	6.7	86.1	7.2	59.3	100.0	8.7	85.1	6.2
Urban	59.7	100.0	1.2	90.3	8.5	58.2	100.0	.9	91.6	7.5	59.8	100.0	1.3	92.0	6.7
Northeast	59.5	100.0	.5	91.2	8.3	58.5	100.0	.3	92.1	7.6	59.9	100.0	.5	92.6	6.9
North Central	59.3	100.0	1.0	90.2	8.8	58.2	100.0	.7	91.0	8.3	59.9	100.0	1.0	92.6	6.4
South	60.1	100.0	1.9	89.8	8.3	57.4	100.0	1.5	92.1	6.4	60.0	100.0	1.9	91.1	7.0
West	60.0	100.0	2.1	89.2	8.7	58.2	100.0	1.5	90.8	7.7	59.4	100.0	2.5	91.2	6.3

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-8: Employed persons, by type of industry, class of worker, and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Type of industry and class of worker	June 1961			May 1961			June 1960		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	68,706	45,839	22,867	66,778	44,238	22,540	68,579	45,788	22,791
Agriculture	6,671	5,241	1,430	5,544	4,553	991	6,856	5,325	1,531
Wage and salary workers	2,269	1,813	457	1,656	1,418	238	2,323	1,877	446
Self-employed workers	2,891	2,739	152	2,828	2,695	133	2,924	2,801	122
Unpaid family workers	1,508	689	820	1,060	440	620	1,610	647	963
Nonagricultural industries	62,035	40,598	21,437	61,234	39,686	21,549	61,722	40,462	21,260
Wage and salary workers	54,961	35,533	19,428	54,115	34,635	19,480	54,589	35,280	19,310
In private households	2,688	518	2,171	2,682	413	2,269	2,630	388	2,242
Government workers	7,809	4,816	2,993	8,190	4,873	3,317	7,559	4,568	2,991
Other wage and salary workers	44,464	30,199	14,264	43,243	29,349	13,894	44,400	30,324	14,077
Self-employed workers	6,371	4,941	1,430	6,417	4,964	1,453	6,430	5,049	1,381
Unpaid family workers	706	124	581	702	87	616	703	134	569

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.

Table A-9: Employed persons with a job but not at work, by reason for not working and pay status

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Reason for not working	June 1961				May 1961				June 1960			
	Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries		
		Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers	
			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid
Total	3,839	3,688	3,316	59.3	2,026	1,916	1,623	51.4	3,772	3,691	3,323	60.5
Bad weather	75	32	26	-	56	35	24	(1)	19	14	7	-
Industrial dispute	18	18	18	-	28	28	28	-	58	58	58	-
Vacation	2,178	2,153	2,021	76.9	641	629	577	89.4	2,293	2,275	2,141	77.3
Illness	807	743	635	35.3	902	858	728	36.3	767	726	639	31.8
All other	761	742	671	30.6	399	366	266	20.3	634	617	478	32.2

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

NOTE: Persons on temporary (less than 30-day) layoff and persons scheduled to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days have not been included in the category "With a job but not at work" since January 1957. Most of these persons are now classified as unemployed. These groups numbered 127,000 and 404,000 respectively, in June 1961.

Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-10: Occupation group of employed persons, by sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation group	June 1961						June 1960					
	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution			Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female
Total	68,706	45,839	22,867	100.0	100.0	100.0	68,579	45,788	22,791	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,450	4,840	2,611	10.8	10.6	11.4	7,162	4,582	2,580	10.4	10.0	11.3
Medical and other health workers	1,267	538	729	1.8	1.2	3.2	1,305	508	796	1.9	1.1	3.5
Teachers, except college	1,447	395	1,052	2.1	.9	4.6	1,409	354	1,055	2.1	.8	4.6
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,736	3,907	830	6.9	8.5	3.6	4,448	3,720	729	6.5	8.1	3.2
Farmers and farm managers	2,843	2,694	149	4.1	5.9	.7	2,898	2,777	120	4.2	6.1	.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	7,055	5,933	1,122	10.3	12.9	4.9	7,005	5,892	1,112	10.2	12.9	4.9
Salaried workers	3,651	3,064	587	5.3	6.7	2.6	3,395	2,886	509	5.0	6.3	2.2
Self-employed workers in retail trade	1,620	1,296	324	2.4	2.8	1.4	1,775	1,390	384	2.6	3.0	1.7
Self-employed workers, except retail trade	1,784	1,573	211	2.6	3.4	.9	1,835	1,616	219	2.7	3.5	1.0
Clerical and kindred workers	9,907	3,193	6,714	14.4	7.0	29.4	9,768	3,180	6,588	14.2	6.9	28.9
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	2,411	71	2,340	3.5	.2	10.2	2,461	71	2,390	3.6	.2	10.5
Other clerical and kindred workers	7,496	3,122	4,374	10.9	6.8	19.1	7,307	3,109	4,198	10.7	6.8	18.4
Sales workers	4,459	2,704	1,754	6.5	5.9	7.7	4,471	2,657	1,814	6.5	5.8	8.0
Retail trade	2,601	1,100	1,500	3.8	2.4	6.6	2,684	1,108	1,576	3.9	2.4	6.9
Other sales workers	1,858	1,604	254	2.7	3.5	1.1	1,787	1,549	238	2.6	3.4	1.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8,922	8,696	225	13.0	19.0	1.0	8,870	8,638	234	12.9	18.9	1.0
Carpenters	895	895	-	1.3	2.0	-	891	888	4	1.3	1.9	(1)
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters	1,843	1,833	9	2.7	4.0	(1)	1,839	1,828	11	2.7	4.0	(1)
Mechanics and repairmen	2,128	2,113	15	3.1	4.6	.1	2,038	2,026	13	3.0	4.4	.1
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	1,024	1,017	6	1.5	2.2	(1)	1,129	1,115	14	1.6	2.4	.1
Other craftsmen and kindred workers	1,874	1,760	114	2.7	3.8	.5	1,774	1,659	115	2.6	3.6	.5
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	1,158	1,078	81	1.7	2.4	.4	1,199	1,122	77	1.7	2.5	.3
Operatives and kindred workers	11,799	8,465	3,338	17.2	18.5	14.6	12,363	8,948	3,416	18.0	19.5	15.0
Drivers and deliverymen	2,373	2,344	29	3.5	5.1	.1	2,396	2,379	17	3.5	5.2	.1
Other operatives and kindred workers:												
Durable goods manufacturing	3,360	2,484	877	4.9	5.4	3.8	3,546	2,633	914	5.2	5.8	4.0
Nondurable goods manufacturing	3,345	1,628	1,718	4.9	3.6	7.5	3,439	1,671	1,768	5.0	3.6	7.8
Other industries	2,721	2,009	714	4.0	4.4	3.1	2,982	2,265	717	4.3	4.9	3.1
Private household workers	2,233	63	2,170	3.3	.1	9.5	2,260	44	2,215	3.3	.1	9.7
Service workers, except private household	6,477	3,025	3,452	9.4	6.6	15.1	6,072	2,817	3,255	8.9	6.2	14.3
Protective service workers	854	821	33	1.2	1.8	.1	777	746	31	1.1	1.6	.1
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders	1,747	503	1,244	2.5	1.1	5.4	1,733	511	1,222	2.5	1.1	5.4
Other service workers	3,876	1,701	2,175	5.6	3.7	9.5	3,562	1,560	2,002	5.2	3.4	8.8
Farm laborers and foremen	3,548	2,302	1,245	5.2	5.0	5.4	3,596	2,226	1,371	5.2	4.9	6.0
Paid workers	2,049	1,615	434	3.0	3.5	1.9	2,000	1,583	417	2.9	3.5	1.8
Unpaid family workers	1,499	687	811	2.2	1.5	3.5	1,596	643	954	2.3	1.4	4.2
Laborers, except farm and mine	4,011	3,923	87	5.8	8.6	.4	4,115	4,026	90	6.0	8.8	.4
Construction	887	877	9	1.3	1.9	(1)	963	959	4	1.4	2.1	(1)
Manufacturing	1,078	1,043	35	1.6	2.3	.2	1,160	1,109	51	1.7	2.4	.2
Other industries	2,046	2,003	43	3.0	4.4	.2	1,992	1,958	35	2.9	4.3	.2

[1]Less than 0.05. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-11: Major occupation group of employed persons, by color and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	June 1961						June 1960					
	White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total thousands	61,488	41,542	19,946	7,218	4,297	2,922	61,152	41,397	19,756	7,427	4,391	3,036
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11.6	11.3	12.3	4.3	3.7	5.1	11.2	10.7	12.3	4.1	3.7	4.8
Farmers and farm managers	4.2	6.0	.6	3.4	5.1	.8	4.3	6.2	.5	3.4	5.2	.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	11.2	14.0	5.4	2.2	2.7	1.4	11.1	13.9	5.3	2.6	2.8	2.2
Clerical and kindred workers	15.3	7.1	32.4	6.8	5.8	8.3	15.1	7.1	31.9	6.9	5.2	9.4
Sales workers	7.1	6.4	8.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	7.1	6.2	8.9	1.7	1.8	1.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	13.8	20.0	1.0	5.9	9.5	.7	13.8	19.9	1.1	5.7	9.3	.5
Operatives and kindred workers	17.0	18.1	14.7	18.7	22.3	13.5	17.9	19.1	15.3	19.3	23.7	12.9
Private household workers	2.0	.1	5.9	14.1	.7	33.8	2.1	.1	6.3	13.3	.4	32.0
Service workers, except private household	8.5	5.7	14.2	17.5	15.0	21.1	8.0	5.4	13.5	16.0	13.5	19.6
Farm laborers and foremen	4.3	4.2	4.3	12.8	12.5	13.1	4.3	4.2	4.5	13.0	11.1	15.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	5.0	7.2	.4	12.9	21.2	.6	5.0	7.3	.4	13.9	23.2	.5

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-12: Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Duration of unemployment	June 1961 Number	June 1961 Percent	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	July 1960	June 1960
Total	5,580	100.0	4,768	4,962	5,495	5,705	5,385	4,540	4,031	3,579	3,388	3,788	4,017	4,423
Less than 5 weeks	2,857	51.2	1,672	1,600	1,729	2,063	2,200	2,107	1,840	1,637	1,655	1,697	1,871	2,654
Less than 1 week	63	1.1	29	13	8	12	11	17	18	27	28	16	18	86
1 week	817	14.6	420	366	515	500	409	558	441	421	441	472	385	758
2 weeks	853	15.3	459	497	416	540	636	579	557	496	488	522	550	777
3 weeks	667	12.0	386	369	407	507	579	541	459	366	387	392	481	635
4 weeks	458	8.2	378	355	383	505	565	412	366	327	312	295	436	399
5 to 14 weeks	1,148	20.6	1,181	1,234	1,903	2,018	1,845	1,418	1,204	949	928	1,275	1,311	954
5 to 6 weeks	343	6.1	348	334	371	450	504	394	325	331	212	279	532	283
7 to 10 weeks	502	9.0	503	493	726	958	777	600	522	358	391	645	501	412
11 to 14 weeks	303	5.4	330	407	806	610	564	424	357	260	325	351	278	259
15 weeks and over	1,575	28.2	1,915	2,128	1,862	1,624	1,339	1,015	987	992	805	816	834	816
15 to 26 weeks	647	11.6	1,008	1,205	1,063	950	696	516	488	492	388	402	418	420
27 weeks and over	928	16.6	907	923	799	674	643	499	499	500	417	414	416	396
Average duration	13.9	-	16.9	17.5	15.4	13.6	13.0	12.2	13.2	13.8	12.9	12.3	11.8	10.3

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-13: Unemployed persons, by major occupation group and industry group

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation and industry	June 1961 Percent distribution	June 1961 Unemployment rate[1]	May 1961 Percent distribution	May 1961 Unemployment rate[1]	June 1960 Percent distribution	June 1960 Unemployment rate[1]
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total	100.0	7.5	100.0	6.7	100.0	6.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.4	3.2	2.7	1.6	4.2	2.5
Farmers and farm managers	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.4
Clerical and kindred workers	10.6	5.6	10.2	4.8	9.1	3.9
Sales workers	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	9.3	5.5	12.4	6.4	8.2	3.9
Operatives and kindred workers	21.3	9.2	27.1	10.1	22.2	7.4
Private household workers	3.3	7.5	2.5	4.9	3.0	5.6
Service workers, except private household	10.5	8.3	9.8	6.8	9.2	6.3
Farm laborers and foremen	2.4	3.6	2.6	4.8	3.3	3.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	10.3	12.5	12.7	14.6	11.2	10.7
No previous work experience	21.8	-	13.1	-	23.0	-
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total[2]	100.0	7.5	100.0	6.7	100.0	6.1
Experienced wage and salary workers	76.1	6.9	84.5	6.7	74.4	5.5
Agriculture	2.8	6.5	3.1	8.3	3.5	6.3
Nonagricultural industries	73.3	6.9	81.3	6.7	70.9	5.4
Mining, forestry, and fisheries	1.2	9.8	1.6	10.4	1.3	8.2
Construction	8.8	11.6	11.9	14.5	7.9	8.4
Manufacturing	25.3	7.7	30.3	8.1	24.0	5.9
Durable goods	15.1	8.4	18.2	8.9	13.2	5.8
Primary metal industries	2.5	12.2	3.1	12.7	2.0	7.2
Fabricated metal products	1.8	7.3	1.8	7.0	1.3	5.0
Machinery	1.8	6.3	2.5	7.5	2.0	5.1
Electrical equipment	1.9	6.9	2.2	7.2	1.8	5.4
Transportation equipment	3.4	9.6	4.2	9.8	3.1	6.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	1.7	10.5	2.3	12.0	1.7	7.7
All other transportation equipment	1.8	8.9	1.9	8.0	1.5	5.6
Other durable goods industries	3.8	8.6	4.4	9.1	3.0	5.6
Nondurable goods	10.2	6.9	12.0	7.2	10.8	5.9
Food and kindred products	2.5	7.5	2.9	8.0	2.4	6.1
Textile-mill products	1.3	7.6	1.4	6.8	1.2	5.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	2.8	12.1	3.4	12.3	2.9	9.6
Other nondurable goods industries	3.5	4.7	4.2	5.2	4.2	4.7
Transportation and public utilities	4.1	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.0
Railroads and railway express	.9	5.5	1.4	7.2	1.2	5.0
Other transportation	1.9	5.9	2.1	6.0	2.0	5.0
Communication and other public utilities	1.3	3.8	1.0	2.5	1.2	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	15.3	7.7	16.6	7.3	16.0	6.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.8	3.6	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.4
Service industries	14.5	5.9	12.8	4.4	14.3	4.8
Professional services	4.6	3.6	3.6	2.3	4.8	3.2
All other service industries	10.0	8.2	9.2	6.8	9.5	6.6
Public administration	2.2	3.5	1.9	2.7	1.6	2.2

[1] Percent of labor force in each group who were unemployed. [2] Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-14: Persons unemployed 15 weeks and over, by selected characteristics

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	June 1961		May 1961		June 1960	
	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group
AGE AND SEX						
Total	100.0	28.2	100.0	40.2	100.0	18.4
Male: 14 years and over	65.8	31.4	71.2	44.9	68.7	20.9
14 to 17 years	2.2	5.8	3.0	20.1	4.0	5.7
18 and 19 years	3.6	14.5	4.4	36.8	2.6	6.4
20 to 24 years	9.6	30.9	10.2	45.7	7.2	17.4
25 to 34 years	11.8	34.1	14.0	44.5	8.5	16.3
35 to 44 years	12.0	40.5	12.3	46.2	13.7	30.7
45 to 64 years	22.2	49.2	22.4	50.9	27.2	39.8
65 years and over	4.5	59.2	4.8	69.7	5.5	(1)
Female: 14 years and over	34.2	23.6	28.8	31.8	31.3	14.8
14 to 19 years	3.4	6.7	3.4	18.1	3.5	4.4
20 to 24 years	4.4	23.0	3.8	27.9	6.6	19.7
25 to 34 years	6.0	30.0	4.6	30.0	4.9	15.9
35 to 44 years	8.5	38.2	7.8	43.4	6.1	22.1
45 years and over	11.9	36.1	9.1	37.3	10.1	26.3
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX						
Total	100.0	28.2	100.0	40.2	100.0	18.4
Male: Married, wife present	38.2	40.8	40.2	46.7	35.8	26.5
Single	20.5	20.3	23.0	40.0	23.4	13.7
Other	7.1	46.7	8.0	54.3	9.5	40.4
Female: Married, husband present	19.5	33.1	16.3	36.7	14.0	19.5
Single	6.5	10.7	6.3	23.7	9.0	8.7
Other	8.2	32.7	6.2	31.8	8.2	23.4
COLOR AND SEX						
Total	100.0	28.2	100.0	40.2	100.0	18.4
White	76.9	27.1	76.4	38.6	75.7	17.5
Male	50.3	29.9	55.4	43.4	52.6	19.8
Female	26.5	22.9	21.0	30.0	23.1	13.8
Nonwhite	23.1	33.0	23.6	46.2	24.3	22.5
Male	15.4	37.1	15.8	51.4	16.0	25.0
Female	7.7	26.9	7.8	38.2	8.3	18.9
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total	100.0	28.2	100.0	40.2	100.0	18.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.0	12.7	2.3	35.2	2.4	10.8
Farmers and farm managers	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.1	(1)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.4	30.2	2.2	36.4	3.5	(1)
Clerical and kindred workers	11.4	30.4	8.3	32.7	10.5	21.4
Sales workers	4.6	34.1	4.2	40.7	3.9	16.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	13.0	39.3	17.5	56.5	11.6	26.3
Operatives and kindred workers	31.1	41.2	29.0	43.0	29.6	24.7
Private household workers	2.2	19.2	1.6	25.2	1.7	10.5
Service workers, except private household	9.4	25.3	8.3	33.8	10.3	20.7
Farm laborers and foremen	.8	9.8	1.6	24.0	1.8	10.3
Laborers, except farm and mine	15.9	43.7	16.0	50.5	16.6	27.5
No previous work experience	7.0	9.1	8.8	27.0	7.7	6.2
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total [2]	100.0	28.2	100.0	40.2	100.0	18.4
Experienced wage and salary workers	90.4	33.5	88.9	42.3	88.4	21.9
Agriculture	1.4	14.0	2.4	30.7	2.0	10.2
Nonagricultural industries	89.0	34.3	86.5	42.8	86.4	22.5
Mining, forestry, and fisheries	1.5	(1)	2.0	(1)	3.3	(1)
Construction	10.8	34.6	15.0	50.7	11.5	27.0
Manufacturing	39.5	43.9	35.2	46.7	32.9	25.4
Durable goods	27.5	51.2	24.8	54.6	20.2	28.3
Nondurable goods	11.9	33.0	10.4	34.7	12.7	21.8
Transportation and public utilities	6.0	41.0	4.7	41.7	7.8	33.2
Wholesale and retail trade	15.6	28.7	15.6	37.7	15.2	17.5
Service and finance, insurance, and real estate	12.9	22.3	11.5	32.0	13.6	15.9
Public administration	2.8	35.8	2.5	(1)	2.1	(1)

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000. [2] Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-15: Persons at work, by hours worked, type of industry, and class of worker

June 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked	Total	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries						
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers				Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
							Total	Private households	Government	Other		
Total at work...thousands.....	64,867	6,520	2,226	2,784	1,509	58,348	51,646	2,627	6,729	42,290	5,998	704
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours.....	19.5	32.4	40.6	20.5	42.6	18.0	17.6	65.6	12.4	15.5	19.9	34.6
1 to 14 hours.....	6.2	8.2	14.0	8.1	.0	5.9	5.7	39.4	2.9	4.1	8.4	.0
15 to 21 hours.....	5.1	10.6	11.0	5.1	20.2	4.4	4.2	11.6	3.0	3.9	5.1	17.4
22 to 29 hours.....	3.9	6.6	6.8	3.3	12.2	3.7	3.6	8.8	2.4	3.5	3.0	11.8
30 to 34 hours.....	4.3	7.0	8.8	4.0	10.2	4.0	4.1	5.8	4.1	4.0	3.4	5.4
35 to 40 hours.....	47.5	14.4	15.2	10.7	19.9	51.2	55.1	18.0	64.1	56.0	20.5	24.8
35 to 39 hours.....	6.7	5.9	4.5	4.4	10.7	6.8	7.1	5.0	5.8	7.4	3.9	10.0
40 hours.....	40.8	8.5	10.7	6.3	9.2	44.4	48.0	13.0	58.3	48.6	16.6	14.8
41 hours and over.....	32.9	53.2	44.2	68.9	37.5	30.8	27.2	16.4	23.4	28.6	59.5	40.7
41 to 47 hours.....	7.5	5.0	5.7	4.8	4.6	7.8	7.9	4.1	6.5	8.4	7.1	6.8
48 hours.....	6.4	4.6	6.0	3.5	4.8	6.6	6.5	3.3	5.0	6.9	7.4	5.9
49 hours and over.....	19.0	43.6	32.5	60.6	28.1	16.4	12.8	9.0	11.9	13.3	45.0	28.0
49 to 54 hours.....	5.8	7.7	7.4	8.3	7.1	5.6	5.1	2.7	3.8	5.5	9.9	5.4
55 to 59 hours.....	2.4	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.5	3.2
60 to 69 hours.....	5.4	12.5	9.9	16.4	8.9	4.7	3.4	2.1	2.7	3.6	14.8	9.7
70 hours and over.....	5.4	20.3	11.6	33.2	9.2	3.7	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.1	15.8	9.7
Average hours.....	40.9	46.2	39.8	54.8	39.9	40.3	39.4	24.4	40.8	40.1	47.7	41.8

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-16: Employed persons, by type of industry, by full-time or part-time status and reason for part time

June 1961

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total.....	6,671	62,035	Usually work full time—Continued		
			Part time for other reasons.....	460	1,872
With a job but not at work.....	150	3,668	Own illness.....	42	485
At work.....	6,520	58,348	Vacation.....	6	418
41 hours and over.....	3,466	17,920	Bad weather.....	350	317
35 to 40 hours.....	939	29,883	Holiday.....	-	59
1 to 34 hours.....	2,114	10,547	All other.....	63	592
Usually work full time on present job:			Usually work part time on present job:		
Part time for economic reasons.....	71	1,203	For economic reasons[1].....	364	1,953
Slack work.....	58	884	Average hours.....	17.2	17.0
Material shortages or repairs....	3	52	For other reasons.....	1,218	5,518
New job started.....	11	198			
Job terminated.....	-	70			
Average hours.....	21.4	23.9	Average hours for total at work....	46.2	40.3

[1]Primarily includes persons who could find only part-time work. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-17: Wage and salary workers, by full-time or part-time status and major industry group

June 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major industry group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over			
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons						
Agriculture.....	100.0	40.6	1.9	6.3	15.0	17.4	4.5	10.7	44.2	5.7	6.0	32.5
Nonagricultural industries.....	100.0	17.6	2.1	3.2	3.5	8.8	7.1	48.0	27.2	7.9	6.5	12.8
Construction.....	100.0	18.7	5.0	6.7	4.2	2.8	6.2	47.9	27.2	9.7	5.2	12.3
Manufacturing.....	100.0	10.2	3.2	2.7	1.5	2.8	6.6	60.5	22.7	7.3	6.2	9.2
Durable goods.....	100.0	7.6	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.3	3.4	67.5	21.4	7.3	6.0	8.1
Nondurable goods.....	100.0	13.3	4.0	2.7	1.9	4.7	10.4	52.0	24.4	7.3	6.5	10.6
Transportation and public utilities.....	100.0	8.8	1.5	2.9	1.5	2.9	5.1	61.4	24.7	7.2	5.3	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	100.0	21.5	1.4	1.9	4.7	13.5	6.5	32.6	39.4	10.7	9.5	19.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	100.0	12.6	.9	2.1	1.1	8.5	19.8	44.6	23.1	7.2	2.6	13.3
Service industries.....	100.0	30.8	1.3	3.8	6.8	18.9	7.5	35.7	25.9	7.1	6.0	12.8
Educational services.....	100.0	25.0	.7	9.2	1.4	13.7	13.3	39.5	22.2	7.8	3.1	11.3
Other professional services.....	100.0	18.0	.9	3.2	1.0	12.9	7.0	49.0	26.0	6.6	6.9	12.5
All other service industries.....	100.0	40.9	1.7	2.4	12.4	24.4	5.9	26.1	27.2	7.1	6.5	13.6
All other industries.....	100.0	10.7	.7	4.4	1.1	4.5	4.2	60.9	24.1	5.3	6.0	12.8

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-18: Persons at work, by full-time or part-time status and major occupation group

June 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over				Average hours
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over	
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons							
Total	100.0	19.5	2.0	3.6	3.6	10.3	6.7	40.8	32.9	7.5	6.4	19.0	40.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0	15.1	.7	4.8	1.0	8.6	7.4	47.3	30.2	7.7	4.4	18.1	41.1
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	19.8	.4	8.5	.2	10.7	4.5	5.9	69.7	4.8	3.4	61.5	55.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	100.0	8.0	.8	2.5	.4	4.3	3.7	27.1	61.2	9.3	8.6	43.3	50.1
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	15.3	.9	3.1	1.2	10.1	12.8	56.8	15.2	6.7	3.4	5.1	38.0
Sales workers	100.0	26.9	1.1	1.8	3.6	20.4	7.5	27.3	38.3	8.4	7.7	22.2	38.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	100.0	10.2	2.6	3.5	1.9	2.2	4.6	53.8	31.3	9.7	7.7	13.9	41.6
Operatives and kindred workers	100.0	13.6	4.3	2.9	3.0	3.4	6.2	52.2	28.0	8.1	6.9	13.0	40.8
Private household workers	100.0	63.3	1.9	2.8	18.0	40.6	6.0	13.7	17.1	4.4	3.3	9.4	25.8
Service workers, except private household	100.0	24.5	1.1	2.0	5.0	16.4	5.7	37.1	32.6	6.3	10.9	15.4	39.3
Farm laborers and foremen	100.0	42.5	1.4	6.1	9.8	25.2	7.3	9.4	40.8	4.7	5.3	30.8	39.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	100.0	32.8	4.4	6.2	10.7	11.5	4.2	41.8	21.2	6.9	4.8	9.5	34.7

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-19: Persons at work in nonagricultural industries, by full-time and part-time status and selected characteristics

June 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	Total at work		1 to 34 hours					35 to 40 hours	41 hours and over	Average hours
	(In thousands)	Percent	Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				
				Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons			
AGE AND SEX										
Total	58,348	100.0	18.0	2.1	3.2	3.3	9.5	51.2	30.8	40.3
Male	38,631	100.0	12.6	2.0	3.1	2.8	4.7	50.2	37.2	42.7
14 to 17 years	1,529	100.0	74.8	1.9	1.8	20.7	50.4	15.1	10.1	20.1
18 to 24 years	4,677	100.0	17.5	3.3	3.2	4.9	6.1	50.4	32.1	40.3
25 to 34 years	8,603	100.0	7.3	1.4	3.3	1.5	1.1	52.2	40.4	44.5
35 to 44 years	9,381	100.0	6.5	2.0	2.6	1.2	.7	52.4	41.0	44.8
45 to 64 years	12,946	100.0	8.8	1.9	3.4	1.9	1.6	53.0	38.1	44.1
65 years and over	1,496	100.0	34.8	1.2	3.6	3.3	26.7	36.0	29.1	36.4
Female	19,718	100.0	28.8	2.3	3.4	4.4	18.7	53.1	18.1	35.6
14 to 17 years	969	100.0	75.5	1.8	.6	17.3	55.8	17.1	7.5	19.3
18 to 24 years	3,257	100.0	21.6	2.5	2.9	4.6	11.6	64.3	14.0	36.4
25 to 34 years	3,404	100.0	25.0	2.0	3.1	2.7	17.2	58.7	16.3	36.3
35 to 44 years	4,428	100.0	27.6	2.4	4.0	3.5	17.7	54.4	17.9	36.2
45 to 64 years	6,881	100.0	26.2	2.5	3.9	4.0	15.8	51.5	22.2	37.0
65 years and over	779	100.0	45.6	.3	1.4	3.3	40.6	34.0	20.5	33.0
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX										
Male: Single	6,692	100.0	31.5	2.7	3.2	9.0	16.6	44.9	23.7	35.3
Married, wife present	30,024	100.0	8.2	1.7	3.1	1.4	2.0	51.3	40.5	44.4
Other	1,915	100.0	16.3	2.9	3.3	4.0	6.1	52.5	31.2	41.0
Female: Single	4,972	100.0	29.1	2.1	2.7	6.7	17.6	56.7	14.1	33.9
Married, husband present	10,548	100.0	30.1	2.4	3.7	2.9	21.1	52.1	17.8	35.5
Other	4,197	100.0	24.9	2.1	3.4	5.4	14.0	51.5	23.6	37.7
COLOR AND SEX										
White	52,647	100.0	17.2	1.9	3.1	2.7	9.5	51.2	31.5	40.6
Male	35,275	100.0	12.0	1.8	3.0	2.4	4.8	49.8	38.2	43.0
Female	17,372	100.0	27.8	2.2	3.3	3.3	19.0	54.1	18.1	35.8
Nonwhite	5,702	100.0	25.5	3.1	4.1	9.2	9.1	51.3	23.1	37.0
Male	3,356	100.0	18.5	3.5	4.2	7.0	3.8	54.9	26.6	39.3
Female	2,346	100.0	35.9	2.6	4.1	12.5	16.7	46.0	18.1	33.8

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table B-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

1919 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	TOTAL	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service and miscellaneous	Government
1919	26,829	1,124	1,021	10,534	3,711	4,664	1,050	2,054	2,671
1920	27,088	1,230	848	10,534	3,998	4,623	1,110	2,142	2,603
1921	24,125	953	1,012	8,132	3,459	4,754	1,097	2,187	2,531
1922	25,569	920	1,185	8,986	3,505	5,084	1,079	2,268	2,542
1923	28,128	1,203	1,229	10,155	3,882	5,494	1,123	2,431	2,611
1924	27,770	1,092	1,321	9,523	3,806	5,626	1,163	2,516	2,723
1925	28,505	1,080	1,446	9,786	3,824	5,810	1,166	2,591	2,802
1926	29,539	1,176	1,555	9,997	3,940	6,033	1,235	2,755	2,848
1927	29,691	1,105	1,608	9,839	3,891	6,165	1,295	2,871	2,917
1928	29,710	1,041	1,606	9,786	3,822	6,137	1,360	2,962	2,996
1929	31,041	1,078	1,497	10,534	3,907	6,401	1,431	3,127	3,066
1930	29,143	1,000	1,372	9,401	3,675	6,064	1,398	3,084	3,149
1931	26,383	864	1,214	8,021	3,243	5,531	1,333	2,913	3,264
1932	23,377	722	970	6,797	2,804	4,907	1,270	2,682	3,225
1933	23,466	735	809	7,258	2,659	4,999	1,225	2,614	3,167
1934	25,699	874	862	8,346	2,736	5,552	1,247	2,784	3,298
1935	26,792	888	912	8,907	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,883	3,477
1936	28,802	937	1,145	9,653	2,956	6,076	1,313	3,060	3,662
1937	30,718	1,006	1,112	10,606	3,114	6,543	1,355	3,233	3,749
1938	28,902	882	1,055	9,253	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1939	30,311	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,399	3,321	3,995
1940	32,058	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,436	3,477	4,202
1941	36,220	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,480	3,705	4,660
1942	39,779	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,483
1943	42,106	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,435	3,919	6,080
1944	41,534	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,409	3,934	6,043
1945	40,037	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,428	4,011	5,944
1946	41,287	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,619	4,474	5,595
1947	43,462	943	1,982	15,290	4,122	9,196	1,672	4,783	5,474
1948	44,448	982	2,169	15,321	4,141	9,519	1,741	4,925	5,650
1949	43,315	918	2,165	14,178	3,949	9,513	1,765	4,972	5,856
1950	44,738	889	2,333	14,967	3,977	9,645	1,824	5,077	6,026
1951	47,347	916	2,603	16,104	4,166	10,012	1,892	5,264	6,389
1952	48,303	885	2,634	16,334	4,185	10,281	1,967	5,411	6,609
1953	49,681	852	2,622	17,238	4,221	10,527	2,038	5,538	6,645
1954	48,431	777	2,593	15,995	4,009	10,520	2,122	5,664	6,751
1955	50,056	777	2,759	16,563	4,062	10,846	2,219	5,916	6,914
1956	51,766	807	2,929	16,903	4,161	11,221	2,308	6,160	7,277
1957	52,162	809	2,808	16,782	4,151	11,302	2,348	6,336	7,626
1958	50,543	721	2,648	15,468	3,903	11,141	2,374	6,395	7,893
1959 [1]	51,975	676	2,767	16,168	3,902	11,385	2,425	6,525	8,127
1959 [2]	52,205	677	2,788	16,199	3,921	11,439	2,433	6,558	8,190
1960 [3]	53,137	665	2,795	16,369	3,921	11,698	2,494	6,673	8,522
1960: June	53,560	683	3,002	16,461	3,962	11,693	2,505	6,780	8,474
July	53,184	657	3,125	16,296	3,959	11,648	2,539	6,751	8,209
August	53,320	674	3,157	16,429	3,941	11,649	2,545	6,721	8,204
September	53,743	665	3,095	16,538	3,927	11,722	2,524	6,734	8,538
October	53,631	657	3,031	16,341	3,909	11,799	2,510	6,734	8,650
November	53,370	648	2,870	16,156	3,887	11,900	2,508	6,701	8,700
December	53,547	642	2,573	15,863	3,862	12,465	2,513	6,648	8,981
1961: January	51,661	630	2,404	15,608	3,781	11,518	2,498	6,551	8,671
February	51,314	621	2,283	15,501	3,777	11,332	2,502	6,561	8,737
March	51,621	623	2,433	15,524	3,767	11,391	2,515	6,600	8,768
April	52,073	624	2,638	15,564	3,775	11,444	2,528	6,714	8,786
May	52,617	632	2,827	15,743	3,788	11,496	2,536	6,784	8,811
June	53,254	637	3,048	15,991	3,829	11,580	2,565	6,818	8,786

[1] Data relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.
[2] Data for this line and 1960 forward relate to the United States including Alaska and Hawaii.
[3] Preliminary.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

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Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960
TOTAL	53,004	52,379	51,843	53,309	52,957	-	-	-	-	-
MINING	635	630	623	681	677	-	489	481	534	532
METAL MINING	87.9	87.1	85.5	96.7	96.1	-	71.9	69.8	80.4	80.0
Iron mining	-	28.3	27.1	35.3	35.3	-	23.7	22.4	30.5	30.5
Copper mining	-	31.3	30.6	31.9	31.3	-	25.8	25.0	26.0	25.6
Lead and zinc mining	-	9.9	10.2	11.4	11.9	-	8.2	8.1	9.1	9.7
ANTHRACITE MINING	-	8.7	9.2	11.8	12.2	-	7.7	8.1	10.0	10.5
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	135.6	136.4	136.1	164.2	167.2	-	119.4	118.9	144.3	147.7
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION	-	286.9	284.7	291.6	286.2	-	197.6	195.6	202.9	198.3
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	-	168.4	168.5	177.0	174.2	-	95.5	95.4	103.2	101.2
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	113.1	111.1	107.9	116.8	115.7	-	92.1	88.8	96.4	95.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,023	2,804	2,617	2,977	2,830	-	2,376	2,204	2,558	2,420
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	-	583	508	643	594	-	497	429	558	513
Highway and street construction	-	279.6	230.7	315.0	284.2	-	252.5	204.2	286.7	256.6
Other nonbuilding construction	-	303.2	277.2	328.1	310.1	-	244.4	224.5	271.0	256.8
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	-	2,221	2,109	2,334	2,236	-	1,879	1,775	2,000	1,907
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	-	750.5	703.1	816.8	774.2	-	645.4	600.5	714.7	675.1
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	-	1,470.8	1,406.1	1,517.6	1,461.9	-	1,233.5	1,174.1	1,285.4	1,232.0
Plumbing and heating	-	303.6	298.5	311.3	304.2	-	246.9	241.5	253.4	246.7
Painting and decorating	-	227.9	214.7	234.2	222.0	-	204.6	191.9	212.7	201.3
Electrical work	-	176.7	173.3	187.9	176.5	-	138.4	135.5	149.6	139.4
Other special-trade contractors	-	762.6	719.6	784.2	759.2	-	643.6	605.2	669.7	644.6
MANUFACTURING	15,952	15,713	15,536	16,422	16,348	11,846	11,636	11,463	12,332	12,292
DURABLE GOODS	9,152	9,028	8,865	9,504	9,516	6,695	6,585	6,429	7,056	7,084
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,800	6,685	6,671	6,918	6,832	5,151	5,051	5,034	5,276	5,208
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	153.4	153.3	152.4	149.6	149.4	73.0	73.9	72.5	72.4	73.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	650.6	613.5	585.4	685.9	660.7	584.6	547.7	519.3	617.4	592.5
Logging camps and contractors	-	101.7	86.6	126.1	108.5	-	94.8	80.0	118.6	101.8
Sawmills and planing mills	-	289.1	280.7	324.8	318.1	-	261.1	252.5	296.0	288.8
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	-	127.9	124.2	133.0	132.7	-	107.5	103.9	112.0	111.7
Wooden containers	-	40.5	39.7	44.8	44.8	-	37.0	35.9	40.8	40.8
Miscellaneous wood products	-	54.3	54.2	57.2	56.6	-	47.3	47.0	50.0	49.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	373.6	367.8	368.4	391.0	388.3	309.7	304.3	305.0	326.7	324.3
Household furniture	-	266.3	268.3	279.9	279.5	-	227.3	229.3	240.4	240.3
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	-	46.0	46.0	49.4	48.3	-	35.3	35.6	38.8	37.6
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	-	33.2	32.3	37.1	35.7	-	24.4	23.4	28.1	26.8
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	-	22.3	21.8	24.6	24.8	-	17.3	16.7	19.4	19.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	535.8	525.2	515.9	562.6	558.1	429.7	419.4	410.4	456.1	451.6
Flat glass	-	27.5	26.4	30.5	30.8	-	23.3	22.2	26.2	26.6
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	-	104.7	103.4	109.8	106.9	-	88.0	86.5	93.2	90.5
Glass products made of purchased glass	-	15.9	15.7	16.5	16.8	-	12.7	12.6	13.6	13.7
Cement, hydraulic	-	39.0	38.2	43.0	42.1	-	31.6	30.7	35.3	34.5
Structural clay products	-	68.6	67.0	75.7	76.0	-	58.4	57.2	65.8	65.9
Pottery and related products	-	43.2	43.3	49.1	48.8	-	36.5	36.5	42.2	41.7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-	112.9	110.6	120.0	118.5	-	88.6	86.2	95.0	93.2
Cut-stone and stone products	-	17.8	17.7	18.4	18.1	-	15.4	15.2	15.8	15.6
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	-	95.6	93.6	99.6	100.1	-	64.9	63.3	69.0	69.9

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960
Durable Goods—Continued										
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,118.0	1,096.2	1,063.8	1,203.1	1,224.9	898.3	877.3	844.9	970.3	992.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-	519.7	499.9	580.0	606.5	-	417.7	398.4	468.9	495.3
Iron and steel foundries	-	205.0	200.3	226.8	222.5	-	172.8	167.7	193.1	188.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-	53.3	52.8	59.2	58.6	-	41.0	40.7	46.6	46.1
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-	11.5	11.3	11.9	12.1	-	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.9
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-	110.7	109.0	113.5	112.2	-	83.1	81.5	85.2	84.2
Nonferrous foundries	-	56.3	54.9	61.6	61.1	-	45.6	44.0	50.3	49.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-	139.7	135.6	150.1	151.9	-	108.7	104.4	117.6	119.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,037.1	1,025.7	1,000.4	1,086.3	1,080.8	796.6	787.1	761.5	840.1	836.5
Tin cans and other tinware	-	59.2	58.2	63.6	62.2	-	51.2	50.2	55.6	54.3
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	-	127.3	120.7	132.2	133.0	-	99.5	92.7	103.8	104.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-	109.1	106.6	115.9	116.0	-	82.0	79.3	87.8	88.1
Fabricated structural metal products	-	276.9	274.7	293.1	287.7	-	195.4	193.0	208.1	204.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-	223.2	214.1	236.3	236.5	-	180.5	171.9	192.8	192.9
Lighting fixtures	-	45.6	45.5	49.1	48.1	-	34.8	34.7	37.9	37.0
Fabricated wire products	-	52.7	51.0	56.6	57.4	-	41.7	39.9	45.2	45.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-	131.7	129.6	139.5	139.9	-	102.0	99.8	108.9	109.5
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,579.2	1,579.0	1,578.4	1,658.6	1,660.9	1,079.8	1,082.6	1,080.7	1,154.1	1,159.3
Engines and turbines	-	97.8	97.5	101.3	103.2	-	59.1	59.1	62.9	64.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-	153.1	156.0	148.8	149.3	-	108.3	110.2	101.5	101.7
Construction and mining machinery	-	114.2	113.4	127.6	130.3	-	77.4	76.4	87.4	89.9
Metalworking machinery	-	239.0	244.4	264.8	263.5	-	171.7	177.0	195.6	195.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-	173.0	171.4	178.0	176.5	-	118.8	116.9	124.2	123.5
General industrial machinery	-	213.8	211.7	230.8	230.1	-	132.4	130.2	146.5	146.5
Office and store machines and devices	-	142.7	143.1	140.4	138.9	-	91.6	91.5	92.9	92.3
Service-industry and household machines	-	185.2	184.1	192.6	196.5	-	134.1	133.7	143.0	146.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-	260.2	256.8	274.3	272.6	-	189.2	185.7	200.1	198.3
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1,300.1	1,296.0	1,285.2	1,297.0	1,289.6	834.8	834.7	826.5	858.7	855.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-	407.6	404.9	413.6	414.8	-	269.4	266.8	277.6	279.3
Electrical appliances	-	37.8	37.5	39.3	38.9	-	27.8	27.4	29.4	29.1
Insulated wire and cable	-	26.3	28.0	28.5	28.6	-	19.8	21.3	21.8	22.0
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-	66.8	63.7	71.3	70.9	-	50.5	47.3	54.6	54.3
Electric lamps	-	25.8	26.0	29.1	29.5	-	22.2	22.4	25.4	25.8
Communication equipment	-	684.7	678.2	665.7	658.0	-	411.2	407.7	413.7	408.8
Miscellaneous electrical products	-	47.0	46.9	49.5	48.9	-	33.8	33.6	36.2	35.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,561.1	1,539.5	1,496.6	1,607.9	1,652.8	1,076.9	1,055.3	1,018.4	1,127.2	1,173.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	-	704.3	657.8	784.7	785.0	-	539.3	499.5	614.9	615.8
Aircraft and parts	-	640.2	643.5	618.1	658.3	-	360.8	363.6	347.5	388.0
Aircraft	-	362.2	363.9	371.2	381.4	-	200.3	202.3	214.2	223.5
Aircraft engines and parts	-	141.4	141.5	114.9	138.7	-	83.1	83.5	58.4	82.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	-	12.4	12.7	8.3	14.1	-	7.1	7.3	2.7	8.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-	124.2	125.4	123.7	124.1	-	70.3	70.5	72.2	73.6
Ship and boat building and repairing	-	141.4	141.6	134.0	137.4	-	117.3	117.2	111.1	114.7
Ship building and repairing	-	120.9	120.5	110.9	112.3	-	100.0	99.3	91.4	93.0
Boat building and repairing	-	20.5	21.1	23.1	25.1	-	17.3	17.9	19.7	21.7
Railroad equipment	-	44.1	44.4	60.8	61.6	-	30.5	30.9	45.6	46.7
Other transportation equipment	-	9.5	9.3	10.3	10.5	-	7.4	7.2	8.1	8.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	340.9	337.6	335.2	352.8	351.3	215.2	212.1	210.0	227.5	227.7
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-	63.8	64.3	65.9	66.0	-	33.6	34.2	35.7	35.8
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-	98.6	97.4	101.0	100.2	-	63.0	62.1	66.2	66.4
Optical instruments and lenses	-	17.8	17.7	18.5	18.4	-	11.8	11.6	12.7	12.7
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-	44.5	44.5	45.8	45.1	-	29.6	29.6	30.4	30.2
Ophthalmic goods	-	24.7	24.4	27.2	27.6	-	19.0	18.8	21.3	21.5
Photographic apparatus	-	63.2	63.2	65.9	65.5	-	35.7	35.6	38.7	38.7
Watches and clocks	-	25.0	23.7	28.5	28.5	-	19.4	18.1	22.5	22.4

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960
Durable Goods—Continued										
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	501.9	493.9	482.9	508.9	498.7	396.8	390.1	379.4	405.2	397.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-	43.5	43.9	45.8	45.7	-	34.6	34.7	36.5	36.3
Musical instruments and parts	-	17.6	17.6	18.6	18.6	-	14.3	14.3	15.2	15.3
Toys and sporting goods	-	97.5	91.1	98.6	93.2	-	81.1	74.8	83.5	78.5
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-	31.7	31.4	31.8	31.6	-	23.0	22.8	23.8	23.6
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-	53.5	52.6	59.7	58.1	-	42.1	41.4	47.8	46.8
Fabricated plastics products	-	94.9	92.8	95.6	94.8	-	73.5	71.4	74.8	74.2
Other manufacturing industries	-	155.2	153.5	158.8	156.7	-	121.5	120.0	123.6	122.6
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,454.0	1,398.9	1,390.0	1,469.2	1,414.9	999.3	948.2	941.6	1,015.4	967.4
Meat products	-	297.1	292.2	303.4	297.2	-	235.7	231.1	241.8	235.7
Dairy products	-	94.9	93.0	102.0	97.8	-	63.2	61.8	70.3	66.7
Canning and preserving	-	189.3	190.8	207.7	184.7	-	153.2	155.4	173.1	150.8
Grain-mill products	-	108.6	107.7	110.2	108.9	-	74.8	73.7	76.6	75.0
Bakery products	-	284.2	282.8	290.8	286.1	-	158.9	157.5	164.4	160.9
Sugar	-	24.6	26.1	25.8	25.1	-	19.2	20.7	20.4	19.8
Confectionery and related products	-	64.6	65.7	70.0	69.5	-	50.6	51.3	55.3	54.8
Beverages	-	204.0	202.3	220.2	211.1	-	104.9	104.4	117.9	112.2
Miscellaneous food products	-	131.6	129.4	139.1	134.5	-	87.7	85.7	95.6	91.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	73.5	73.3	74.4	77.8	78.5	63.5	63.5	64.4	67.9	68.3
Cigarettes	-	37.3	37.1	38.2	37.7	-	32.1	31.9	33.1	32.5
Cigars	-	22.7	22.6	25.4	25.5	-	21.1	21.0	23.8	23.7
Tobacco and snuff	-	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.2	-	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-	7.4	8.8	7.9	9.1	-	5.4	6.6	5.8	6.9
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	925.7	915.1	907.7	961.7	956.3	832.4	823.0	814.0	866.7	862.9
Scouring and combing plants	-	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.4	-	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.9
Yarn and thread mills	-	99.5	98.5	106.5	105.7	-	91.5	90.3	97.7	97.6
Broad-woven fabric mills	-	370.0	369.5	393.7	392.9	-	341.7	340.9	364.7	364.7
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	-	28.0	27.9	29.5	29.3	-	24.5	24.2	25.9	25.6
Knitting mills	-	220.5	216.7	225.5	221.6	-	199.6	195.8	204.6	200.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-	86.8	86.9	90.1	89.9	-	74.9	74.5	77.7	77.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-	41.7	41.2	44.0	44.9	-	34.5	33.7	36.4	37.2
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	-	8.7	8.2	10.1	10.1	-	7.5	7.0	8.9	8.9
Miscellaneous textile goods	-	54.8	53.8	56.8	56.5	-	44.1	43.1	45.8	45.6
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,180.3	1,163.1	1,168.7	1,215.9	1,207.9	1,050.5	1,036.3	1,041.2	1,085.3	1,079.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-	107.0	105.8	116.1	115.0	-	95.9	94.1	104.7	103.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-	342.3	340.5	357.6	353.7	-	310.6	308.5	326.0	322.9
Women's outerwear	-	318.7	331.0	329.0	328.1	-	285.5	297.3	293.9	293.0
Women's, children's under garments	-	112.6	113.3	118.6	118.4	-	100.0	100.9	105.2	105.5
Millinery	-	12.5	15.6	13.1	14.9	-	10.7	13.7	11.3	13.0
Children's outerwear	-	70.5	66.7	75.6	73.2	-	63.6	59.9	67.9	65.5
Fur goods	-	6.7	5.8	7.4	6.9	-	5.3	4.4	5.6	5.2
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	-	57.2	57.2	61.7	59.6	-	51.0	51.0	55.7	53.8
Other fabricated textile products	-	135.6	132.8	136.8	138.1	-	113.7	111.4	115.0	116.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	557.0	547.4	545.8	567.0	562.7	443.4	434.4	432.9	451.8	449.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-	268.7	268.1	278.3	274.4	-	216.8	216.3	225.7	222.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	-	145.8	144.8	152.6	151.7	-	115.8	114.7	122.0	121.5
Other paper and allied products	-	132.9	132.9	136.1	136.6	-	101.8	101.9	104.1	104.9
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	896.4	891.8	893.8	892.0	885.9	571.2	568.4	568.4	571.9	566.8
Newspapers	-	330.4	330.0	331.4	329.4	-	164.5	164.0	165.0	164.0
Periodicals	-	64.0	64.8	62.3	62.7	-	27.1	27.3	26.8	27.0
Books	-	65.2	64.9	62.3	62.2	-	39.7	38.7	37.5	37.4
Commercial printing	-	227.8	228.5	229.4	227.3	-	182.7	182.8	184.5	182.5
Lithographing	-	68.3	69.0	68.6	68.4	-	51.9	52.5	52.0	51.8
Greeting cards	-	21.1	20.6	22.6	20.6	-	14.4	14.0	16.6	14.6
Bookbinding and related industries	-	46.9	47.3	48.4	48.0	-	36.7	36.9	38.0	37.7
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	-	68.1	68.7	67.0	67.3	-	51.4	52.2	51.5	51.8

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued										
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	883.6	881.4	881.4	877.8	879.6	536.5	537.7	537.2	540.4	546.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-	103.5	103.9	105.8	104.7	-	68.3	68.1	69.5	69.2
Industrial organic chemicals	-	342.8	340.4	343.7	340.2	-	207.5	204.0	211.1	210.0
Drugs and medicines	-	103.2	103.0	106.6	105.4	-	55.1	55.0	57.5	56.6
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	-	54.9	55.0	53.1	52.8	-	32.4	32.7	31.3	30.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-	76.3	75.2	78.4	77.8	-	45.1	44.1	46.6	46.3
Gum and wood chemicals	-	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.9	-	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4
Fertilizers	-	44.3	47.1	35.8	44.1	-	33.6	36.6	25.8	34.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	-	36.9	37.3	36.6	37.5	-	23.9	24.6	23.9	24.9
Miscellaneous chemicals	-	112.0	111.8	109.9	109.2	-	65.7	65.9	68.3	68.4
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	221.0	218.3	217.6	232.5	231.9	146.1	143.9	143.1	155.6	154.9
Petroleum refining	-	174.9	175.2	184.0	183.2	-	110.6	110.9	117.6	116.7
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	-	43.4	42.4	48.5	48.7	-	33.3	32.2	38.0	38.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS	248.8	243.5	239.5	258.1	257.1	189.1	184.2	180.5	197.9	197.6
Tires and inner tubes	-	94.0	93.6	103.5	103.4	-	67.7	67.3	76.6	77.0
Rubber footwear	-	23.4	23.0	22.0	21.9	-	19.8	19.3	18.2	18.1
Other rubber products	-	126.1	122.9	132.6	131.8	-	96.7	93.9	103.1	102.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	359.5	352.2	352.1	365.7	357.6	318.5	311.0	310.6	323.2	315.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	-	33.0	32.5	34.5	34.0	-	28.7	28.4	30.2	29.7
Industrial leather belting and packing	-	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.2	-	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-	19.8	19.7	19.5	18.7	-	17.5	17.5	17.3	16.6
Footwear (except rubber)	-	237.4	236.2	245.4	238.8	-	212.0	210.4	218.9	212.3
Luggage	-	14.7	14.5	16.0	15.8	-	12.4	12.1	13.8	13.5
Handbags and small leather goods	-	27.9	30.3	30.2	30.2	-	23.9	26.2	26.0	26.0
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	-	14.9	14.3	15.8	15.9	-	13.0	12.5	13.8	14.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,809	3,769	3,756	3,942	3,924	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION	2,478	2,443	2,430	2,592	2,585	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate railroads	-	819.6	814.4	919.5	914.5	-	-	-	-	-
Class I railroads	-	713.4	708.0	807.4	801.9	-	-	-	-	-
Local railways and bus lines	-	88.4	88.5	91.1	91.3	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	-	855.5	850.4	887.1	880.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other transportation and services	-	679.3	676.3	694.6	698.6	-	-	-	-	-
Bus lines, except local	-	41.0	40.2	40.8	40.0	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation (common carrier)	-	150.7	149.9	152.1	153.0	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas)	-	23.7	23.5	24.6	24.1	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNICATION	729	729	730	744	741	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone	-	693.2	693.7	707.0	704.0	-	-	-	-	-
Telegraph	-	35.3	35.3	36.4	36.6	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	602	597	596	606	598	-	525	525	537	529
Gas and electric utilities	-	573.1	572.2	582.5	574.6	-	505.0	504.9	515.7	508.0
Electric light and power utilities	-	252.0	252.0	257.3	254.1	-	215.9	216.0	221.6	218.2
Gas utilities	-	152.7	151.9	155.3	153.2	-	135.8	135.6	139.0	136.9
Electric light and gas utilities combined	-	168.4	168.3	169.9	167.3	-	153.3	153.3	155.1	152.9
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	-	23.6	23.9	23.9	23.7	-	20.3	20.5	21.1	20.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,524	11,440	11,389	11,637	11,543	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,101	3,086	3,090	3,129	3,111	-	2,631	2,637	2,687	2,670
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function	-	1,827.2	1,827.7	1,867.1	1,851.4	-	1,571.7	1,574.7	1,621.8	1,606.3
Automotive	-	140.5	140.3	141.5	140.5	-	119.7	120.0	122.3	121.0
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	-	311.2	313.9	314.1	313.0	-	274.7	277.8	278.9	277.9
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	-	438.8	439.8	458.1	455.2	-	373.0	374.7	394.0	392.4
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	-	936.7	933.7	953.4	942.7	-	804.3	802.2	826.6	815.0
Wholesale distributors, other	-	1,258.8	1,262.6	1,261.6	1,259.3	-	1,058.9	1,062.4	1,065.4	1,063.7

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—Continued										
RETAIL TRADE	8,423	8,354	8,299	8,508	8,432	-	-	-	-	-
General merchandise stores	1,465.5	1,453.3	1,443.1	1,462.5	1,465.6	-	1,339.4	1,330.1	1,359.5	1,362.4
Department stores and general mail-order houses	-	923.1	921.0	934.2	932.1	-	847.4	844.6	861.3	859.4
Other general merchandise stores	-	530.2	522.1	528.3	533.5	-	492.0	485.5	498.2	503.0
Food and liquor stores	1,641.3	1,640.1	1,631.9	1,655.6	1,648.7	-	1,491.0	1,484.6	1,513.4	1,508.6
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	-	1,198.6	1,196.2	1,203.7	1,200.7	-	1,119.5	1,119.7	1,129.0	1,126.2
Dairy-product stores and dealers	-	221.7	219.4	226.8	222.8	-	184.7	183.0	192.4	188.7
Other food and liquor stores	-	219.8	216.3	225.1	225.2	-	186.8	181.9	192.0	193.7
Automotive and accessories dealers	795.9	793.4	789.9	827.4	819.0	-	693.6	692.2	729.4	722.5
Apparel and accessories stores	611.3	614.0	603.6	628.3	626.7	-	553.4	544.4	571.7	570.2
Other retail trade[2]	3,908.5	3,853.3	3,830.3	3,933.9	3,872.2	-	2,079.7	2,070.1	2,129.0	2,095.4
Furniture and appliance stores	-	382.8	385.6	397.0	399.0	-	342.6	345.1	356.9	358.7
Drug stores	-	395.5	391.7	398.6	392.0	-	373.7	369.8	378.2	371.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,556	2,527	2,520	2,496	2,469	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and trust companies	-	684.8	684.9	671.2	662.9	-	-	-	-	-
Security dealers and exchanges	-	111.1	108.8	100.4	99.9	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers and agents	-	956.7	956.7	930.8	922.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other finance agencies and real estate	-	774.6	769.2	793.6	783.5	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	6,783	6,749	6,679	6,745	6,717	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and lodging places	-	475.7	463.5	524.5	497.1	-	-	-	-	-
Personal services:										
Laundries	-	302.4	299.1	314.6	311.5	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and dyeing plants	-	181.6	178.8	181.3	179.4	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	-	188.9	187.7	190.7	190.3	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT	8,722	8,747	8,723	8,409	8,449	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL[3]	2,230	2,205	2,198	2,204	2,212	-	-	-	-	-
Executive	-	2,176.8	2,170.1	2,176.6	2,184.6	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	913.2	911.0	922.3	917.1	-	-	-	-	-
Post Office Department	-	571.9	570.4	560.0	553.3	-	-	-	-	-
Other agencies	-	691.7	688.7	693.8	714.2	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative	-	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.5	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	-	-	-	-	-
STATE AND LOCAL	6,492	6,542	6,525	6,205	6,237	-	-	-	-	-
State	-	1,658.7	1,650.2	1,575.2	1,578.8	-	-	-	-	-
Local	-	4,883.6	4,874.5	4,629.9	4,658.0	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	3,174.5	3,173.6	2,851.3	2,978.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	3,367.8	3,351.1	3,353.8	3,258.3	-	-	-	-	-

[1]For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2]Data for nonsupervisory workers exclude eating and drinking places.

[3]Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Data relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table B-3: Federal military personnel

(In thousands)

Branch[1]	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	Branch[1]	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
TOTAL	2,504	2,515	2,496	Navy	620.4	621.0	611.5
Army	856.2	864.6	868.1	Marine Corps	176.3	176.3	171.3
Air Force	819.4	821.1	814.2	Coast Guard	31.6	31.5	30.5

[1]Data refer to forces both in continental United States and abroad.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of Treasury.

Table B-4: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	All employees			Production workers		
	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961
Total	53,076	52,752	52,476	-	-	-
Total without Alaska and Hawaii[1]	52,829	52,513	52,243	-	-	-
Mining	632	636	629	-	-	-
Contract construction	2,833	2,757	2,781	-	-	-
Manufacturing	16,026	15,897	15,678	11,922	11,811	11,596
Durable goods	9,146	9,048	8,865	6,693	6,603	6,431
Nondurable goods	6,880	6,849	6,813	5,229	5,208	5,165
Durable Goods						
Ordnance and accessories	153	153	152	73	74	73
Lumber and wood products	630	611	598	565	545	532
Furniture and fixtures	384	376	370	320	312	307
Stone, clay, and glass products	533	525	516	428	419	410
Primary metal industries	1,118	1,100	1,064	898	881	845
Fabricated metal products	1,041	1,030	1,000	801	791	762
Machinery (except electrical)	1,568	1,568	1,562	1,069	1,072	1,065
Electrical machinery	1,308	1,304	1,285	843	843	827
Transportation equipment	1,561	1,540	1,497	1,077	1,055	1,018
Instruments and related products	342	339	334	216	213	209
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	508	502	487	403	398	383
Nondurable Goods						
Food and kindred products	1,469	1,471	1,489	1,016	1,016	1,033
Tobacco manufactures	83	83	84	73	74	74
Textile-mill products	926	919	908	832	827	814
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,225	1,219	1,192	1,095	1,091	1,062
Paper and allied products	557	551	550	443	438	437
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	896	895	897	571	571	571
Chemicals and allied products	894	886	876	545	541	532
Products of petroleum and coal	219	217	219	144	143	144
Rubber products	249	245	243	189	185	184
Leather and leather products	362	363	355	321	322	314
Transportation and public utilities	3,794	3,772	3,763	-	-	-
Transportation	2,466	2,443	2,430	-	-	-
Communication	729	729	734	-	-	-
Other public utilities	599	600	599	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	11,597	11,571	11,546	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	3,132	3,133	3,121	-	-	-
Retail trade	8,465	8,438	8,425	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,531	2,527	2,520	-	-	-
Service and miscellaneous	6,683	6,649	6,646	-	-	-
Government	8,733	8,704	8,680	-	-	-
Federal	2,241	2,227	2,220	-	-	-
State and local	6,492	6,477	6,460	-	-	-

[1]Detail adds to the total without Alaska and Hawaii.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-5: Employees in private and Government shipyards, by region

(In thousands)

Region[1]	May 1961			April 1961			May 1960		
	Total	Private	Navy	Total	Private	Navy	Total	Private	Navy
ALL REGIONS	214.5	120.9	93.6	213.6	120.5	93.1	203.9	112.3	91.6
North Atlantic[2]	96.8	54.8	42.0	96.6	55.0	41.6	84.6	43.5	41.1
South Atlantic	39.6	21.5	18.1	37.7	19.7	18.0	38.3	20.0	18.3
Gulf	18.4	18.4	-	19.7	19.7	-	23.7	23.7	-
Pacific	52.6	19.1	33.5	52.4	18.9	33.5	49.3	17.1	32.2
Great Lakes	3.6	3.6	-	3.8	3.8	-	4.3	4.3	-
Inland	3.5	3.5	-	3.4	3.4	-	3.7	3.7	-

[1]The North Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Conn., Del., Maine, Md., Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Pa., R.I., Vt. The South Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Ga., N.C., S.C., Va. The Gulf region includes all yards in Fla., and all yards bordering on the Gulf of Mexico in Ala., La., Miss., Tex. The Pacific region includes all yards in Calif., Oregon., Wash. The Great Lakes region includes all yards bordering on the Great Lakes in Ill., Mich., Minn., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., Wis. The Inland region includes all other yards. [2]Navy data include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State

(In thousands)

State	TOTAL			Mining			Contract construction		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
Alabama	764.6	761.2	774.7	11.6	11.5	13.3	39.7	37.6	41.7
Alaska	58.0	54.1	57.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	4.9	3.7	5.7
Arizona	342.9	343.8	331.4	15.4	15.3	15.4	33.7	32.8	32.5
Arkansas	362.1	358.1	370.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	18.5	17.3	20.9
California [1]	4,926.2	4,884.8	4,876.1	29.8	29.9	30.8	287.6	281.0	291.3
Colorado	519.0	510.1	502.8	14.9	14.8	15.4	35.4	31.3	31.7
Connecticut	910.6	908.7	915.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	41.7	44.1	45.2
Delaware	149.8	147.9	154.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	11.0	10.6	11.2
District of Columbia	540.2	536.2	531.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	19.6	19.0	21.1
Florida	1,304.6	1,320.4	1,310.4	9.0	9.1	8.5	104.9	102.5	117.4
Georgia	1,022.4	1,019.2	1,047.0	5.5	5.5	5.6	48.9	48.1	57.3
Idaho	155.2	153.2	156.1	3.1	3.3	2.7	10.1	9.2	10.4
Illinois	3,378.3	3,337.9	3,429.0	25.8	25.9	28.0	176.5	167.2	178.3
Indiana	1,387.5	1,371.0	1,444.5	9.8	9.7	10.3	64.1	61.8	71.4
Iowa	678.8	673.2	681.1	2.9	2.6	3.1	33.7	29.6	37.6
Kansas	555.3	551.6	559.2	16.3	16.2	17.3	37.1	34.7	34.3
Kentucky	644.0	637.2	660.0	30.5	30.9	34.3	39.1	35.4	40.7
Louisiana	773.8	771.2	792.0	42.7	42.6	44.0	48.4	47.5	55.7
Maine	273.9	266.1	275.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	13.8	11.4	14.2
Maryland	904.2	895.9	898.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	60.8	58.6	61.9
Massachusetts	1,901.6	1,890.5	1,912.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	74.8	68.9	82.1
Michigan	2,234.5	2,194.0	2,334.5	13.6	12.6	15.8	89.6	86.0	90.3
Minnesota	918.3	896.5	930.3	15.4	14.6	19.1	53.7	45.7	55.3
Mississippi	401.6	400.0	400.5	6.3	6.3	6.7	20.8	19.1	20.4
Missouri	1,322.0	1,314.5	1,351.4	7.5	7.5	7.9	63.3	60.8	62.8
Montana	166.4	163.1	167.9	6.8	6.9	7.7	13.0	11.7	12.1
Nebraska	384.2	378.9	381.9	2.7	2.5	2.7	26.5	23.8	25.4
Nevada	104.0	101.8	102.6	3.3	3.2	3.5	8.1	8.0	7.7
New Hampshire	194.4	191.0	194.5	.3	.2	.3	9.3	7.8	9.8
New Jersey	1,992.7	1,980.6	2,016.3	3.7	3.5	3.6	103.6	100.5	102.6
New Mexico	239.7	236.6	238.7	20.7	20.1	21.0	18.4	18.1	19.5
New York	6,135.4	6,077.6	6,191.5	8.4	8.4	9.9	252.3	238.9	277.3
North Carolina	1,180.7	1,173.8	1,189.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	66.6	63.4	70.0
North Dakota	123.7	120.8	125.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	9.4	7.5	10.7
Ohio	3,024.5	2,987.6	3,150.4	19.1	19.0	19.9	127.4	118.8	140.1
Oklahoma	576.3	571.9	585.9	44.2	43.6	45.6	31.5	30.7	35.7
Oregon	501.4	493.3	505.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	22.9	22.0	25.9
Pennsylvania	3,632.2	3,602.8	3,756.3	49.8	49.3	60.1	160.5	150.1	168.2
Rhode Island	286.9	285.0	289.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.1	11.1	12.4
South Carolina	576.5	574.5	580.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	36.5	35.6	36.3
South Dakota	137.5	135.8	139.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	10.4	9.6	12.2
Tennessee	905.1	897.8	921.5	6.7	6.5	7.1	41.6	39.6	45.7
Texas [1]	2,548.6	2,539.6	2,546.2	119.7	119.5	122.8	163.4	162.1	166.5
Utah	266.3	258.6	264.3	13.2	12.9	14.2	15.4	13.4	15.1
Vermont	104.9	102.9	106.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	5.7	4.5	6.5
Virginia	1,017.0	1,009.4	1,018.6	17.0	16.9	17.1	72.0	67.5	69.7
Washington	814.9	801.2	818.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	45.5	43.1	47.1
West Virginia	444.2	439.7	467.6	45.9	45.8	58.2	20.4	18.5	20.6
Wisconsin	1,172.1	1,151.5	1,183.8	3.3	2.9	3.7	56.6	51.0	54.4
Wyoming	98.6	94.9	98.5	10.3	10.1	10.0	12.5	10.4	13.0

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State—Continued

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
Alabama	224.5	224.7	238.5	48.0	48.2	49.9	151.6	150.9	149.8
Alaska	5.7	4.5	6.2	7.3	7.0	6.5	8.2	7.9	7.7
Arizona	49.1	49.4	49.4	24.2	24.2	24.6	83.5	83.7	80.2
Arkansas	98.1	96.2	103.3	26.9	26.9	28.0	79.4	79.4	80.6
California [1]	1,278.7	1,269.3	1,308.0	348.8	347.5	355.8	1,072.1	1,058.4	1,059.5
Colorado	89.8	88.9	83.7	42.7	42.4	43.6	122.0	119.8	120.5
Connecticut	396.8	395.2	408.4	44.6	44.4	44.4	162.1	161.1	158.8
Delaware	54.7	53.6	58.9	10.8	10.7	11.3	29.0	28.8	28.7
District of Columbia	20.3	20.2	20.5	28.1	28.1	28.0	83.6	82.9	83.7
Florida	211.0	211.2	209.0	99.9	100.7	101.0	352.4	359.6	357.4
Georgia	325.6	323.4	340.4	71.1	71.1	73.0	214.2	215.1	219.7
Idaho	28.7	28.4	29.8	14.4	14.4	15.1	39.2	39.1	39.6
Illinois	1,131.6	1,117.8	1,191.6	273.2	271.0	286.3	726.2	719.8	723.8
Indiana	554.0	544.4	598.7	89.1	88.7	94.5	276.3	275.6	280.9
Iowa	170.1	170.3	173.9	52.9	52.3	54.5	170.8	170.7	170.5
Kansas	109.3	109.2	114.7	51.8	51.3	54.1	131.1	129.8	131.0
Kentucky	159.3	158.6	171.1	49.1	49.3	52.4	138.9	138.6	138.4
Louisiana	135.5	134.9	143.2	80.7	81.1	83.8	181.1	181.2	183.4
Maine	100.1	97.2	101.9	17.6	17.6	18.0	54.2	53.5	54.2
Maryland	255.7	254.0	258.3	69.8	69.8	73.4	192.9	191.0	190.5
Massachusetts	671.9	674.1	691.0	103.5	103.2	106.5	387.5	386.5	387.7
Michigan	880.7	854.8	966.6	128.3	126.4	138.0	437.3	431.1	444.7
Minnesota	222.4	218.6	227.5	78.7	76.3	84.4	225.0	222.7	227.7
Mississippi	117.3	117.3	120.0	25.0	24.9	25.3	84.2	84.2	83.6
Missouri	373.2	368.6	393.9	118.9	119.2	123.3	302.4	303.3	311.7
Montana	19.1	18.0	20.0	18.2	18.0	19.4	40.8	40.1	41.0
Nebraska	65.2	64.5	66.0	36.2	35.8	37.7	94.1	93.5	93.1
Nevada	5.4	5.3	5.2	9.1	9.0	9.1	19.8	19.4	19.7
New Hampshire	85.2	84.8	86.9	9.7	9.6	9.8	34.8	34.6	34.2
New Jersey	764.8	764.5	804.7	147.1	147.6	147.7	377.5	373.7	376.8
New Mexico	16.0	15.6	16.6	19.5	19.2	20.5	50.5	50.0	49.6
New York	1,801.3	1,795.3	1,883.0	478.6	475.8	483.8	1,243.8	1,226.9	1,249.6
North Carolina	485.4	484.6	497.3	64.1	64.3	65.4	220.2	219.4	220.1
North Dakota	6.8	6.8	6.6	12.3	12.2	12.9	35.7	35.8	37.6
Ohio	1,163.0	1,145.6	1,276.5	198.1	197.2	211.8	602.0	598.2	607.5
Oklahoma	83.5	82.7	87.1	46.4	46.4	48.2	135.1	134.5	137.3
Oregon	135.5	131.5	143.4	43.2	43.0	44.4	111.3	110.3	112.0
Pennsylvania	1,354.0	1,348.1	1,457.6	265.5	266.1	281.9	688.1	681.9	696.1
Rhode Island	113.3	112.3	118.3	14.9	14.8	14.6	54.5	54.3	53.5
South Carolina	240.6	240.0	243.8	24.9	24.8	25.6	99.4	98.9	100.2
South Dakota	12.7	12.5	12.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	37.3	36.7	38.2
Tennessee	309.1	306.3	316.1	52.8	52.8	55.5	186.4	185.4	191.1
Texas [1]	483.9	480.6	492.1	219.5	220.7	224.9	646.4	644.4	645.4
Utah	47.3	45.6	45.8	21.3	20.9	22.4	59.2	57.5	59.1
Vermont	33.7	33.6	35.6	7.7	7.5	7.6	20.8	20.6	20.5
Virginia	268.4	268.2	273.3	81.6	82.0	83.3	214.3	213.2	215.4
Washington	216.7	210.9	219.8	61.0	60.0	61.6	177.3	175.2	179.0
West Virginia	121.1	119.3	126.5	41.8	41.6	45.2	80.0	79.6	84.0
Wisconsin	437.9	431.8	459.3	74.6	72.2	75.9	239.8	237.0	242.1
Wyoming	7.3	7.2	7.0	11.6	11.3	12.2	21.2	21.2	20.8

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State—Continued

(In thousands)

State	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Service and miscellaneous			Government		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
Alabama	32.4	32.3	32.2	91.0	90.8	90.0	165.8	165.2	159.3
Alaska	1.5	1.5	1.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	23.6	23.0	22.9
Arizona	16.6	16.5	15.9	48.2	49.8	44.8	72.2	72.1	68.6
Arkansas	13.8	13.6	13.2	46.1	46.0	46.3	74.1	73.5	72.5
California [1]	256.0	255.8	249.6	748.8	742.0	712.1	904.4	900.9	869.0
Colorado	25.4	25.1	25.3	77.1	76.3	75.2	111.7	111.5	107.4
Connecticut	54.4	54.6	52.2	115.8	114.0	113.3	95.2	95.3	93.0
Delaware	6.3	6.3	6.2	19.3	19.2	19.2	18.7	18.7	18.6
District of Columbia [4]	27.9	27.9	27.8	93.9	93.0	91.1	266.8	265.1	259.3
Florida	82.2	82.4	81.1	216.9	226.9	213.8	228.3	228.0	222.2
Georgia	49.1	49.1	48.5	113.9	113.3	114.5	194.1	193.6	188.0
Idaho	5.8	5.8	5.7	19.9	19.8	20.0	34.0	33.2	32.8
Illinois	180.4	179.1	174.6	432.2	427.0	429.3	432.4	430.1	417.1
Indiana	58.0	57.7	57.1	141.1	140.2	140.9	195.1	193.0	190.9
Iowa	32.3	32.4	31.4	96.9	95.9	94.2	119.3	119.4	115.8
Kansas	23.4	23.4	23.2	70.6	70.2	70.2	115.7	116.8	114.4
Kentucky	25.7	25.4	25.0	87.0	85.7	88.0	114.4	113.4	110.0
Louisiana	35.7	35.2	35.3	101.6	100.9	102.6	148.1	147.8	144.0
Maine	9.1	9.1	9.0	29.9	28.9	30.0	49.2	48.4	48.3
Maryland [4]	45.1	44.8	44.2	129.2	127.1	124.1	148.3	148.2	143.3
Massachusetts	102.1	102.2	98.9	308.3	303.3	301.8	253.5	252.3	244.9
Michigan	83.2	83.0	81.5	265.1	263.8	264.6	336.6	336.4	333.2
Minnesota	46.2	46.0	45.7	125.2	123.5	124.0	151.7	149.1	146.5
Mississippi	13.7	13.6	13.3	44.1	44.0	43.4	90.3	90.6	87.8
Missouri	71.8	71.0	70.4	186.5	185.5	186.1	198.4	198.6	195.3
Montana	6.7	6.7	6.8	22.5	22.5	22.7	39.3	39.2	38.2
Nebraska	23.2	23.1	22.4	56.1	55.3	55.6	80.2	80.4	78.9
Nevada	3.4	3.4	3.2	35.0	33.7	35.5	19.9	19.8	18.7
New Hampshire	7.3	7.3	7.2	24.5	23.5	23.9	23.3	23.2	22.4
New Jersey	91.0	90.5	89.9	262.4	258.0	254.1	242.6	242.3	236.9
New Mexico	9.5	9.5	9.5	38.7	38.1	37.8	66.4	66.0	64.2
New York	495.0	492.2	480.6	1,001.1	988.8	970.2	854.9	851.3	837.1
North Carolina	43.3	43.4	41.5	126.8	126.0	125.0	171.1	169.6	166.6
North Dakota	5.1	5.1	5.1	19.6	19.5	19.1	32.9	32.3	32.1
Ohio	121.3	120.6	118.2	378.1	373.4	374.9	415.4	414.9	401.6
Oklahoma	27.6	27.5	26.5	73.5	72.0	73.4	134.5	134.5	132.1
Oregon	21.1	20.9	20.5	66.4	65.3	63.6	99.6	99.0	94.2
Pennsylvania	153.9	153.3	152.4	515.0	508.1	503.3	445.4	445.9	436.7
Rhode Island	12.6	12.7	12.4	39.2	39.6	38.3	40.3	40.2	39.8
South Carolina	21.1	21.3	21.0	55.2	55.2	55.1	97.2	97.1	97.2
South Dakota	5.7	5.7	5.6	19.5	19.3	19.6	39.5	39.8	38.8
Tennessee	38.9	39.3	39.5	120.0	118.0	119.0	149.5	149.9	147.6
Texas [1]	131.6	131.3	128.2	340.9	338.3	333.5	443.2	442.7	432.8
Utah	11.8	11.7	11.2	34.7	33.6	33.3	63.4	63.0	63.2
Vermont	4.0	4.0	3.9	15.6	15.3	15.5	16.4	16.3	15.9
Virginia [4]	44.6	44.3	43.6	123.4	122.2	124.0	195.7	195.1	192.2
Washington	38.0	37.8	38.6	105.6	103.9	103.8	169.1	168.6	166.7
West Virginia	12.7	12.8	12.8	51.0	50.5	51.2	71.2	71.6	69.0
Wisconsin	46.5	46.6	45.1	150.9	149.2	145.7	162.6	160.9	157.7
Wyoming	2.9	2.9	2.9	10.3	9.6	11.0	22.5	22.2	21.6

[1] Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
[2] Combined with construction.
[3] Combined with service.
[4] Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the District of Columbia metropolitan area is included in data for District of Columbia.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division

(In thousands)

Industry division	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
	ALABAMA						ARIZONA					
	Birmingham			Mobile			Phoenix			Tucson		
TOTAL	197.6	196.8	200.6	89.5	90.8	93.5	187.2	188.6	181.2	72.5	72.8	68.2
Mining	6.9	6.9	8.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.6	.6	.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
Contract construction	13.2	13.1	12.5	5.0	5.0	5.1	17.8	17.4	18.2	7.4	7.2	6.6
Manufacturing	56.3	55.9	59.3	15.3	16.4	18.6	34.2	34.4	33.8	8.2	8.2	8.5
Trans. and pub. util.	16.1	16.2	16.6	9.2	9.3	10.1	12.9	12.9	13.1	5.4	5.4	5.4
Trade	46.0	45.8	46.2	19.5	19.5	19.7	50.1	50.3	48.0	16.4	16.5	15.9
Finance	13.7	13.7	13.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	11.7	11.7	11.3	3.1	3.1	2.8
Service	23.6	23.5	23.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	26.7	28.1	24.9	12.8	13.2	11.0
Government	21.8	21.7	20.8	26.1	26.2	25.5	33.2	33.2	31.3	16.4	16.4	15.2
	ARKANSAS											
	Fayetteville			Fort Smith			Little Rock-N. Little Rock			Pine Bluff		
TOTAL	13.8	13.4	13.4	22.3	22.1	22.3	79.9	78.7	81.2	16.9	16.8	17.6
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	.8	.7	.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	5.4	4.8	6.4	.7	.7	1.0
Manufacturing	4.0	3.8	4.0	8.3	8.1	8.4	15.1	14.6	15.3	4.7	4.7	5.2
Trans. and pub. util.	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.5	7.6	7.9	2.3	2.3	2.4
Trade	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.2	5.2	5.4	18.1	18.1	19.1	3.4	3.3	3.4
Finance	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.6	6.3	6.2	5.9	.6	.6	.6
Service	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.1	3.1	3.0	11.7	11.6	11.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Government	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	15.7	15.7	15.1	3.5	3.5	3.5
	CALIFORNIA											
	Fresno			Los Angeles-Long Beach			Sacramento			San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario		
TOTAL	-	-	-	2,360.8	2,347.4	2,345.5	170.7	170.7	166.0	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	11.6	11.6	12.1	.2	.2	.2	-	-	-
Contract construction	-	-	-	121.5	119.1	126.9	11.2	10.8	11.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	13.2	13.1	13.4	762.0	759.9	784.0	29.7	30.7	29.1	32.4	31.9	34.5
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	142.6	141.9	143.6	11.9	11.9	11.3	-	-	-
Trade	-	-	-	518.1	512.6	509.8	32.5	32.3	32.1	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	127.6	127.6	123.5	7.4	7.3	7.1	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	371.6	369.3	353.3	17.6	17.5	16.5	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	305.8	305.4	292.3	60.2	60.0	58.0	-	-	-
	CALIFORNIA—Continued											
	San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland			San Jose			Stockton		
TOTAL	264.8	263.2	259.5	998.2	988.0	987.5	201.2	198.2	186.1	-	-	-
Mining	.7	.7	.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	.1	.1	.1	-	-	-
Contract construction	17.1	16.9	20.2	58.8	57.5	57.9	14.8	14.7	15.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	71.3	70.5	67.0	192.6	186.7	197.8	70.0	68.5	63.8	12.1	12.9	11.7
Trans. and pub. util.	14.0	14.1	13.9	103.5	103.5	103.7	9.4	9.3	9.1	-	-	-
Trade	52.2	51.9	52.3	216.4	214.8	214.1	35.2	34.8	34.1	-	-	-
Finance	11.2	11.2	11.1	73.0	72.9	70.4	7.6	7.4	7.1	-	-	-
Service	40.1	39.8	38.3	146.6	145.5	141.8	34.4	34.0	30.5	-	-	-
Government	58.2	58.1	56.0	205.6	205.4	199.9	29.7	29.4	26.3	-	-	-
	COLORADO			CONNECTICUT								
	Denver			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain		
TOTAL	334.8	328.9	321.6	121.6	120.5	123.3	236.9	237.2	237.7	38.0	38.0	40.2
Mining	4.4	4.4	4.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Contract construction	23.5	20.4	20.5	5.6	5.1	5.3	9.4	10.5	11.7	1.1	1.3	1.3
Manufacturing	67.4	67.3	61.7	64.4	64.2	66.8	87.0	86.8	89.1	22.1	21.9	24.2
Trans. and pub. util.	29.2	29.1	29.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	9.2	9.1	9.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
Trade	79.2	77.8	79.0	20.5	20.3	20.3	45.7	45.8	45.0	5.7	5.6	5.6
Finance	19.7	19.4	19.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	31.9	31.9	30.5	.9	.9	.8
Service	52.1	51.2	50.9	12.1	12.1	12.0	29.1	28.6	28.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
Government	59.3	59.3	56.2	9.7	9.7	9.8	24.5	24.5	24.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
	CONNECTICUT—Continued									DELAWARE		
	New Haven			Stamford			Waterbury			Wilmington		
TOTAL	125.3	124.5	126.3	62.6	62.0	60.4	65.2	64.9	66.8	129.5	128.5	133.9
Mining	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	6.7	6.5	7.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	9.2	8.9	9.0
Manufacturing	43.5	43.4	44.3	24.2	24.2	23.5	36.0	35.7	37.8	52.6	52.3	56.6
Trans. and pub. util.	12.5	12.4	12.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	8.9	8.8	9.1
Trade	24.4	24.0	24.2	12.9	12.9	12.2	10.0	10.0	9.9	23.3	23.1	23.9
Finance	6.6	6.6	6.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
Service	19.9	19.9	20.2	11.0	10.8	10.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	16.9	16.8	16.6
Government	11.7	11.7	11.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.8	13.1	13.1	13.2

See footnotes at end of table. **NOTE:** Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			FLORIDA								
	Washington			Jacksonville			Miami			Tampa-St. Petersburg		
TOTAL	749.8	743.4	737.3	142.5	142.1	141.9	307.5	311.6	306.6	193.6	196.5	194.9
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	50.0	48.3	49.8	10.2	10.2	11.4	21.6	20.5	22.6	19.9	19.9	20.2
Manufacturing	35.4	35.0	35.0	21.4	21.0	20.6	42.2	42.8	43.5	35.6	35.3	36.5
Trans. and pub. util.	44.4	44.3	44.7	15.3	15.3	14.8	35.5	36.2	36.3	14.1	14.0	14.2
Trade	145.3	144.6	146.2	40.4	40.3	40.5	86.1	87.6	87.3	57.5	59.1	58.7
Finance	41.4	41.3	40.7	14.2	14.2	13.8	20.2	20.3	19.4	11.6	11.7	11.3
Service	137.4	135.7	133.6	18.3	18.4	18.6	64.2	66.6	61.8	27.3	29.1	27.4
Government	295.9	294.2	287.3	22.7	22.7	22.2	37.7	37.6	35.7	27.6	27.4	26.6
	GEORGIA						IDAHO			ILLINOIS		
	Atlanta			Savannah			Boise			Chicago		
TOTAL	363.9	362.2	369.0	52.4	52.1	55.4	26.1	25.6	25.4	(3)	2,318.2	2,378.3
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	6.2	6.1
Contract construction	22.4	22.1	23.1	2.8	2.9	3.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	(3)	106.8	113.2
Manufacturing	81.6	80.3	86.4	13.9	14.0	15.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	(3)	801.5	852.6
Trans. and pub. util.	35.4	35.4	36.2	6.5	6.4	6.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	(3)	189.1	200.2
Trade	93.6	94.1	97.1	12.0	11.9	12.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	(3)	508.0	506.0
Finance	27.7	27.8	27.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	(3)	143.8	139.8
Service	50.3	49.9	49.2	6.7	6.4	6.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	(3)	321.6	326.1
Government	52.9	52.6	49.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	(3)	241.4	234.4
	INDIANA											
	Evansville			Fort Wayne			Indianapolis			South Bend		
TOTAL	62.0	62.0	63.0	83.3	82.8	85.1	292.5	289.3	295.8	74.5	73.7	82.9
Mining	1.5	1.5	1.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	13.0	12.0	13.4	2.7	2.6	3.0
Manufacturing	23.1	23.1	24.0	33.8	33.6	35.2	98.0	96.9	102.2	31.5	31.2	39.4
Trans. and pub. util.	4.4	4.4	4.4	6.6	6.5	7.0	21.7	21.6	21.8	4.0	4.0	4.5
Trade	14.1	14.2	14.2	19.0	18.9	19.1	67.2	66.9	67.6	15.4	15.1	15.7
Finance	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.8	4.8	4.5	20.6	20.5	19.7	4.0	3.9	3.9
Service	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	31.7	31.0	30.9	10.8	10.7	10.7
Government	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	40.3	40.4	40.2	6.1	6.2	5.7
	IOWA			KANSAS						KENTUCKY		
	Des Moines			Topeka			Wichita			Louisville		
TOTAL	100.3	100.2	102.9	47.3	47.0	48.2	116.1	116.5	119.7	237.0	233.9	246.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	5.0	5.0	5.4	2.9	2.5	3.4	6.4	6.6	6.5	12.2	11.6	14.1
Manufacturing	21.4	21.3	22.7	6.5	6.4	6.7	41.4	41.7	44.6	81.0	79.8	85.9
Trans. and pub. util.	8.7	8.7	8.9	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.9	20.4	20.5	21.7
Trade	25.1	25.4	26.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	25.5	25.4	26.2	51.1	50.9	52.2
Finance	11.0	11.0	11.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	12.0	11.9	12.1
Service	14.6	14.3	14.6	7.0	7.1	6.9	15.2	15.2	14.6	34.0	32.8	33.6
Government	14.7	14.8	13.9	11.5	11.6	11.7	13.5	13.5	13.5	26.4	26.5	26.5
	LOUISIANA									MAINE		
	Baton Rouge			New Orleans			Shreveport			Lewiston-Auburn		
TOTAL	69.7	69.5	71.7	285.0	285.5	288.6	72.5	72.1	72.8	26.5	26.5	27.1
Mining	.3	.3	.4	7.9	8.0	7.8	5.0	4.8	5.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	7.0	6.6	7.1	17.5	17.5	17.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	1.1	.9	1.1
Manufacturing	16.7	16.8	17.7	43.6	43.3	45.4	8.9	9.0	9.0	13.4	13.7	14.1
Trans. and pub. util.	4.3	4.5	4.6	41.8	41.9	43.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	1.0	1.0	.9
Trade	14.0	13.9	15.0	73.6	73.6	74.5	19.4	19.2	19.7	5.3	5.2	5.3
Finance	3.6	3.6	3.6	17.9	17.9	18.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	.8	.8	.8
Service	8.2	8.2	8.3	44.2	44.5	44.6	9.3	9.2	9.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Government	15.6	15.6	15.1	38.5	38.9	38.1	11.1	11.0	10.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
	MAINE—Continued			MARYLAND			MASSACHUSETTS					
	Portland			Baltimore			Boston			Fall River [4]		
TOTAL	51.6	51.2	51.3	614.9	609.6	611.3	1,076.4	1,068.9	1,077.0	41.4	41.2	42.2
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.9	.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Contract construction	2.6	2.3	2.7	35.7	34.3	36.3	44.4	41.4	48.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	12.0	12.0	11.7	194.9	193.7	195.0	295.2	295.2	298.4	23.4	23.5	24.1
Trans. and pub. util.	5.5	5.5	5.7	53.3	53.1	55.5	65.4	65.4	68.0	1.5	1.5	1.6
Trade	14.3	14.3	14.4	124.7	124.0	123.4	241.8	241.6	242.0	7.4	7.3	7.4
Finance	3.8	3.8	3.8	33.3	33.1	32.6	75.6	75.5	72.9	-	-	-
Service	8.4	8.3	8.4	84.2	82.6	82.9	209.9	207.0	205.8	-	-	-
Government	5.0	5.0	4.6	87.9	87.9	84.7	144.1	142.8	141.2	3.2	3.2	3.2

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
	MASSACHUSETTS—Continued									MICHIGAN		
	New Bedford [4]			Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke [5]			Worcester [5]			Detroit		
TOTAL	47.3	47.8	49.8	171.8	171.7	172.1	112.1	111.0	114.9	1,134.9	1,115.3	1,199.2
Mining	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.9	.9
Contract construction	1.3	1.2	1.3	5.8	5.3	5.9	4.4	3.9	4.3	41.1	40.4	47.5
Manufacturing	25.5	26.0	27.9	69.7	70.2	72.1	49.6	49.5	52.1	457.5	443.9	517.5
Trans. and pub. util.	2.0	2.1	2.1	8.2	8.2	8.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	69.8	69.2	73.6
Trade	8.4	8.4	8.5	32.9	32.9	32.3	19.8	19.6	20.5	231.6	228.6	233.8
Finance	-	-	-	8.3	8.3	8.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	49.7	49.7	49.1
Service	-	-	-	26.2	25.9	26.1	15.0	14.8	14.9	151.3	150.2	147.8
Government	3.9	3.9	3.8	20.7	20.9	19.0	13.7	13.6	13.4	132.9	132.4	128.9
	MICHIGAN—Continued											
	Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon-Muskegon Heights		
TOTAL	113.7	111.3	119.0	112.7	110.8	115.1	87.4	86.6	88.8	44.7	43.7	46.7
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.7	3.0	3.5	6.5	5.4	6.4	3.9	3.5	4.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
Manufacturing	66.1	64.3	70.4	46.0	45.4	48.7	27.3	26.8	29.3	24.4	23.7	26.0
Trans. and pub. util.	4.2	4.3	4.7	7.7	7.6	7.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.5
Trade	16.1	15.9	17.6	23.6	23.6	23.9	15.2	15.1	15.2	7.0	6.8	7.2
Finance	2.7	2.7	2.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Service	10.4	10.4	10.0	14.7	14.6	14.5	9.0	9.0	8.9	4.4	4.4	4.3
Government	10.7	10.7	10.4	9.6	9.5	9.3	25.7	25.7	25.2	4.4	4.3	4.2
	MICHIGAN—Continued			MINNESOTA						MISSISSIPPI		
	Saginaw			Duluth			Minneapolis-St. Paul			Jackson		
TOTAL	52.1	51.2	54.6	38.1	37.1	39.3	531.9	524.3	540.0	63.5	62.9	62.8
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.8	.8	.9
Contract construction	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	29.3	27.5	30.1	4.6	4.2	4.7
Manufacturing	21.7	21.3	24.6	8.0	7.9	8.1	147.0	144.8	150.3	11.0	10.9	11.0
Trans. and pub. util.	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.5	4.7	6.2	47.0	46.5	51.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
Trade	11.1	11.0	10.7	8.7	8.8	9.4	130.0	128.9	131.6	14.7	14.8	14.5
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	34.2	34.2	33.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Service	6.0	6.0	5.9	7.2	7.1	7.0	74.1	72.8	73.5	9.1	9.1	8.9
Government	4.6	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	70.4	69.6	69.5	14.0	14.1	13.7
	MISSOURI						MONTANA			NEBRASKA		
	Kansas City			St. Louis			Great Falls			Omaha		
TOTAL	378.4	376.7	377.3	710.3	705.3	732.6	22.5	21.6	20.5	160.9	158.7	159.7
Mining	.8	.8	.9	2.5	2.5	3.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Contract construction	20.9	20.3	15.3	32.6	31.4	36.3	3.2	2.6	1.9	9.4	8.5	9.6
Manufacturing	102.7	102.0	102.4	249.8	245.4	265.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	36.8	36.5	36.7
Trans. and pub. util.	39.6	39.2	41.9	64.8	65.0	68.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	18.9	18.7	20.0
Trade	93.7	93.8	95.9	149.9	150.6	152.5	5.9	5.8	5.5	37.0	37.1	36.7
Finance	26.4	26.4	26.0	37.6	37.5	37.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.7	13.6	13.1
Service	48.7	48.6	49.3	94.8	94.6	93.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	23.9	23.2	23.6
Government	45.6	45.6	45.6	78.3	78.3	77.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	21.3	21.2	20.2
	NEVADA			NEW HAMPSHIRE			NEW JERSEY					
	Reno			Manchester			Jersey City [7]			Newark [7]		
TOTAL	33.5	32.8	31.9	42.2	42.2	43.0	253.5	254.2	258.3	644.4	644.7	655.6
Mining	(6)	(6)	(6)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contract construction	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.3	6.3	6.0	6.3	31.0	29.5	29.0
Manufacturing	2.2	2.1	2.1	17.2	17.4	17.9	114.7	115.4	119.6	227.9	230.7	242.3
Trans. and pub. util.	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	37.5	38.0	38.2	47.3	47.4	47.5
Trade	7.6	7.4	7.4	8.7	8.6	8.6	37.7	37.8	37.6	126.2	125.8	128.8
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	45.4	45.4	45.3
Service	9.7	9.6	9.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	22.3	22.1	21.9	96.1	95.4	93.5
Government	6.0	5.9	5.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	26.1	26.0	25.8	69.5	69.5	68.2
	NEW JERSEY—Continued									NEW MEXICO		
	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic [7]			Perth Amboy [7]			Trenton			Albuquerque		
TOTAL	363.2	360.5	364.7	178.5	178.4	181.7	104.3	102.2	107.8	79.6	78.9	81.3
Mining	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.7	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	22.6	21.7	22.3	10.2	9.9	9.3	5.7	5.5	6.4	6.6	6.6	7.4
Manufacturing	154.6	153.9	160.8	83.6	83.8	88.7	35.6	34.1	39.0	7.7	7.5	7.8
Trans. and pub. util.	21.3	21.3	21.3	9.3	9.3	9.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.7
Trade	75.4	75.1	75.0	29.3	29.2	29.4	17.3	17.3	17.6	18.8	18.6	18.5
Finance	12.3	12.0	11.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.9
Service	43.5	43.0	41.4	16.8	16.8	16.1	16.1	15.9	16.1	18.0	18.0	18.6
Government	33.1	33.1	31.9	25.6	25.7	24.8	19.3	19.1	18.7	17.3	17.2	17.4

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira [4]		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
	NEW YORK											
TOTAL	215.2	216.8	224.9	77.2	76.0	77.4	412.9	402.8	442.9	31.1	30.7	32.9
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Contract construction	2.6	5.8	7.9	3.2	2.7	3.3	17.7	15.7	28.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	61.6	61.1	65.4	38.9	38.7	39.4	163.6	158.9	179.4	14.3	14.2	15.9
Trans. and pub. util.	17.1	16.9	17.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	31.7	30.9	34.4	-	-	-
Trade	42.9	42.3	43.7	12.4	11.9	12.3	81.6	80.2	84.2	6.1	5.9	6.1
Finance	9.3	9.2	8.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	16.3	16.3	15.8	-	-	-
Service	33.1	32.8	33.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	55.1	54.1	53.8	-	-	-
Government	48.7	48.6	48.1	9.3	9.3	9.1	46.9	46.8	46.4	-	-	-
	NEW YORK—Continued											
	Nassau and Suffolk Counties [7]			New York City [7]			New York-Northeastern New Jersey			Rochester		
TOTAL	434.1	428.7	429.2	3,530.4	3,520.5	3,553.8	5,656.0	5,638.4	5,701.2	216.8	215.0	217.1
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.7	1.7	1.9	4.3	4.2	5.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	37.8	35.3	37.6	123.7	119.0	131.6	248.7	237.0	254.8	10.2	9.4	10.1
Manufacturing	123.7	124.2	125.3	908.6	913.5	947.6	1,687.7	1,695.9	1,761.5	103.7	103.3	105.2
Trans. and pub. util.	23.1	23.1	22.8	317.4	314.3	317.9	472.9	470.5	474.4	8.3	9.3	9.5
Trade	100.2	99.2	97.1	739.9	737.3	745.3	1,158.2	1,156.3	1,166.9	39.5	38.2	38.8
Finance	19.0	19.1	17.6	394.5	392.6	382.6	495.4	493.4	481.2	7.9	7.9	7.6
Service	63.7	61.5	63.6	632.3	630.7	618.0	919.8	913.4	897.0	25.3	25.1	24.7
Government	66.6	66.2	65.3	412.3	411.3	409.0	669.1	667.6	660.4	21.9	21.8	21.2
	NEW YORK—Continued									NORTH CAROLINA		
	Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County [7]			Charlotte [5]		
TOTAL	178.9	172.8	182.1	100.4	97.8	101.4	217.8	218.0	224.0	106.1	105.2	107.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	8.0	6.5	8.0	3.6	2.5	3.4	15.4	14.3	16.8	8.6	8.0	9.0
Manufacturing	65.0	64.2	68.6	38.0	37.9	39.4	63.5	63.3	65.8	26.0	25.8	26.2
Trans. and pub. util.	12.2	12.1	12.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	14.9	15.0	15.1	10.5	10.8	10.9
Trade	36.5	33.1	37.1	16.6	15.6	16.6	44.2	46.8	48.8	28.6	28.5	29.4
Finance	8.9	8.8	8.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	11.0	11.1	10.9	7.6	7.6	7.3
Service	24.1	23.9	23.6	10.1	9.8	9.9	41.2	40.2	39.3	14.6	14.4	14.6
Government	24.3	24.2	23.5	22.6	22.6	22.6	27.6	27.5	27.3	10.2	10.1	9.6
	NORTH CAROLINA—Continued						NORTH DAKOTA			OHIO		
	Greensboro-High Point [5]			Winston-Salem [5]			Fargo			Akron		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.1	22.3	23.2	166.9	165.7	176.1
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.8	2.2	4.9	4.4	5.6
Manufacturing	42.1	42.0	44.1	37.7	38.2	38.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	76.3	76.3	84.4
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.7	12.4	12.4	13.0
Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	7.6	7.9	32.1	31.6	32.9
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.2	5.2	4.9
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.4	3.5	20.7	20.5	20.5
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.3	15.1	15.2	14.7
	OHIO—Continued											
	Canton			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus		
TOTAL	104.8	102.0	113.1	389.0	385.3	401.7	673.9	663.8	703.0	256.4	253.9	256.8
Mining	.5	.5	.5	.3	.3	.3	.7	.7	.6	.7	.7	.8
Contract construction	4.4	3.9	4.6	15.8	14.3	18.1	30.2	28.5	30.8	11.4	10.5	12.6
Manufacturing	48.4	46.5	56.6	144.2	143.1	154.6	260.6	254.2	288.6	68.8	68.3	72.2
Trans. and pub. util.	6.0	6.0	6.4	31.9	32.0	32.5	43.7	43.2	46.6	17.7	17.7	18.3
Trade	20.2	20.0	20.6	80.8	80.7	82.3	141.0	140.4	142.7	52.8	52.4	53.7
Finance	3.8	3.8	3.6	21.3	21.3	20.9	31.5	31.4	31.1	16.1	16.0	15.5
Service	12.1	11.9	11.8	51.6	50.9	50.7	90.8	89.7	88.1	35.7	35.3	35.3
Government	9.4	9.4	9.0	43.2	42.7	42.5	75.6	75.7	74.4	53.1	53.0	48.4
	OHIO—Continued									OKLAHOMA		
	Dayton			Toledo			Youngstown-Warren			Oklahoma City		
TOTAL	239.3	237.0	246.4	149.1	147.9	158.8	154.5	150.6	167.6	174.2	173.8	173.7
Mining	.4	.4	.5	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4	6.9	6.9	7.0
Contract construction	8.4	7.8	9.0	6.1	5.6	7.2	9.3	8.6	10.4	11.8	11.7	12.3
Manufacturing	98.0	96.9	104.1	53.7	53.6	60.3	70.2	68.0	80.2	20.4	20.3	20.2
Trans. and pub. util.	10.0	10.0	10.1	12.6	12.6	13.9	8.7	8.7	9.7	12.6	12.6	12.9
Trade	42.0	41.9	42.7	33.8	33.5	35.3	27.5	27.1	29.3	41.8	41.9	42.0
Finance	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	10.4	10.3	10.3
Service	28.3	28.1	28.0	22.0	21.8	21.8	18.8	18.6	18.4	21.6	21.5	21.6
Government	45.7	45.6	45.6	14.9	14.9	14.5	15.0	14.7	14.7	48.7	48.6	47.4

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	OKLAHOMA—Continued			OREGON			PENNSYLVANIA					
	Tulsa			Portland			Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton			Erie		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
TOTAL	129.2	128.4	134.7	263.0	260.8	264.7	177.9	177.1	185.0	74.6	73.6	77.6
Mining	12.5	12.4	12.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	7.6	7.7	9.1	13.6	13.0	15.2	6.6	6.6	7.6	2.1	1.9	2.2
Manufacturing	26.7	26.0	29.2	60.9	60.7	63.8	92.7	92.4	98.8	33.7	33.3	36.2
Trans. and pub. util.	13.4	13.6	15.1	27.0	26.9	27.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	5.2	5.1	5.6
Trade	31.6	31.4	31.6	66.1	65.7	65.5	28.6	28.6	28.9	13.8	13.6	14.2
Finance	7.1	7.2	6.9	15.2	15.1	14.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	2.3	2.3	2.4
Service	18.4	18.2	18.2	39.0	38.3	37.9	21.2	20.8	20.5	10.0	9.9	9.8
Government	11.9	11.9	11.9	41.2	41.1	39.9	13.2	13.1	13.0	7.5	7.5	7.2

Industry division	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued											
	Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
TOTAL	141.2	139.9	144.0	93.5	92.7	94.0	1,489.6	1,481.3	1,506.8	738.5	730.6	791.3
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5	1.5	1.8	10.7	10.7	13.1
Contract construction	7.7	7.1	8.3	5.3	4.5	4.9	71.2	66.2	70.3	34.8	31.1	39.6
Manufacturing	32.1	31.8	34.1	45.0	45.1	46.6	528.8	529.6	554.3	266.3	263.7	301.3
Trans. and pub. util.	11.8	11.8	12.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	106.2	106.7	111.5	56.2	55.7	62.1
Trade	25.5	25.6	25.9	17.0	17.1	16.8	302.2	299.0	298.2	150.1	149.1	154.5
Finance	6.0	6.0	6.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	80.6	80.8	79.3	32.0	31.7	32.4
Service	17.7	17.2	17.8	11.5	11.3	11.0	216.5	214.7	211.6	115.4	115.4	115.0
Government	40.4	40.4	39.1	7.8	7.9	7.7	182.6	182.8	179.8	73.0	73.2	73.3

Industry division	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued											
	Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre–Hazleton			York		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
TOTAL	99.5	98.3	102.3	74.5	74.0	76.9	99.5	99.1	103.4	81.7	81.6	83.3
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	2.1	2.9	5.1	5.3	6.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	4.3	3.8	4.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.4
Manufacturing	49.0	48.7	52.3	28.8	29.0	30.1	38.8	39.0	41.1	40.7	40.9	42.3
Trans. and pub. util.	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.8	4.5	4.5	4.6
Trade	15.5	15.4	15.6	14.5	14.2	14.4	18.7	18.3	19.1	13.9	13.8	13.8
Finance	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Service	12.5	12.3	12.5	10.8	10.7	10.7	11.8	11.7	11.6	8.5	8.3	8.3
Government	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.9	7.8	12.0	12.0	11.7	8.3	8.3	8.1

Industry division	RHODE ISLAND			SOUTH CAROLINA								
	Providence–Pawtucket			Charleston			Columbia			Greenville		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
TOTAL	289.5	287.6	292.2	57.0	56.9	57.1	71.4	70.6	69.6	70.1	70.0	71.7
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	12.0	11.0	12.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.5	5.8
Manufacturing	126.9	126.0	132.2	9.3	9.6	10.0	13.4	13.1	12.4	32.5	32.3	32.9
Trans. and pub. util.	14.3	14.2	14.0	4.4	4.2	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Trade	53.7	53.5	52.8	11.7	11.7	12.0	15.0	14.9	15.4	13.1	13.1	13.0
Finance	12.6	12.7	12.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	5.1	5.1	5.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Service	36.7	37.0	36.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	6.7	6.7	6.8
Government	33.3	33.2	32.7	18.6	18.6	18.2	18.3	18.2	17.8	7.1	7.1	6.9

Industry division	SOUTH DAKOTA			TENNESSEE								
	Sioux Falls			Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
TOTAL	26.7	26.0	27.0	92.2	91.2	92.9	112.0	111.6	113.4	189.6	188.1	191.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	.3	.2	.3
Contract construction	2.2	1.9	2.2	3.2	2.8	4.0	7.6	7.2	6.9	9.9	9.8	10.1
Manufacturing	5.5	5.3	5.7	41.1	41.5	42.2	40.0	40.0	41.9	44.1	43.6	45.6
Trans. and pub. util.	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	15.9	15.9	16.1
Trade	7.6	7.5	7.9	17.6	16.9	17.3	22.4	22.4	22.9	51.5	51.3	51.1
Finance	1.5	1.4	1.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	9.6	9.6	9.6
Service	3.9	3.9	3.9	9.2	9.1	9.2	12.3	12.3	12.1	26.8	26.3	26.7
Government	3.3	3.2	3.2	11.2	11.1	10.4	17.6	17.6	17.5	31.5	31.4	31.5

Industry division	TENNESSEE—Continued			TEXAS								
	Nashville			Dallas			Fort Worth			Houston		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
TOTAL	140.9	140.1	140.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	7.4	6.9	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	40.2	39.7	39.7	95.4	94.4	93.2	52.3	52.4	54.4	91.6	91.0	93.7
Trans. and pub. util.	11.0	11.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	30.2	30.3	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	10.0	10.1	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	22.0	21.9	21.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	20.1	20.2	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
	TEXAS-Continued			UTAH			VERMONT					
	San Antonio			Salt Lake City			Burlington [4]			Springfield [4]		
TOTAL	-	-	-	143.3	141.1	138.4	20.5	20.0	20.2	11.2	11.1	11.9
Mining	-	-	-	6.9	6.5	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	-	-	-	8.5	8.0	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	23.2	23.1	23.3	25.8	25.3	24.1	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.9	5.9	6.6
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	13.4	13.0	12.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	.8	.8	.8
Trade	-	-	-	38.1	38.0	37.1	5.5	5.4	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Finance	-	-	-	8.9	8.9	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	19.9	19.5	18.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	21.8	21.9	21.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VIRGINIA						WASHINGTON					
	Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			Seattle			Spokane		
TOTAL	149.4	148.4	151.2	167.5	166.8	165.6	366.9	363.9	369.7	74.1	72.4	75.4
Mining	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	10.9	10.5	11.1	12.0	11.5	11.5	16.7	15.8	17.9	4.0	3.4	4.8
Manufacturing	16.6	16.4	17.0	41.3	41.4	41.6	111.5	110.5	111.7	12.9	12.4	13.1
Trans. and pub. util.	14.3	14.7	14.8	15.7	15.8	15.7	29.2	29.3	30.4	7.6	7.5	8.0
Trade	37.1	37.0	37.2	38.8	38.7	38.8	83.0	82.5	84.2	19.6	19.2	20.3
Finance	5.5	5.5	5.5	13.4	13.4	13.2	22.0	21.9	22.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Service	17.6	17.2	17.8	20.8	20.5	20.7	47.6	47.1	47.6	13.0	12.9	12.6
Government	47.2	46.9	47.6	25.3	25.3	23.9	56.9	56.8	55.9	13.0	13.0	12.7
	WASHINGTON-Continued			WEST VIRGINIA								
	Takoma			Charleston			Huntington-Ashland			Wheeling		
TOTAL	77.1	76.4	77.7	74.9	74.2	77.0	63.4	62.6	66.8	51.1	50.2	53.9
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.9	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Contract construction	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.5
Manufacturing	16.6	16.4	17.3	22.1	21.8	23.2	21.9	21.4	24.1	16.2	15.9	17.1
Trans. and pub. util.	5.8	5.8	6.3	8.5	8.5	8.9	6.2	6.2	6.9	4.0	3.9	4.1
Trade	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.7	16.6	13.3	13.3	14.5	12.2	12.3	13.2
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0
Service	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.8	7.0
Government	20.7	20.7	20.4	9.8	9.8	9.3	8.2	8.1	7.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
	WISCONSIN											
	Green Bay [8]			Kenosha [8]			La Crosse [8]			Madison [8]		
TOTAL	35.3	34.6	35.1	34.7	33.4	35.7	22.6	22.3	21.8	77.2	75.9	75.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4	.8	.7	.7	4.5	4.0	4.5
Manufacturing	11.5	11.3	11.8	19.6	18.6	21.3	7.7	7.7	7.5	12.8	12.6	13.3
Trans. and pub. util.	3.6	3.4	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.9	4.0
Trade	9.4	9.3	9.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.2	16.3	16.2	15.5
Finance	1.0	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	3.9	3.9	3.7
Service	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	10.6	10.3	10.0
Government	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	25.1	25.0	24.0
	WISCONSIN-Continued						WYOMING					
	Milwaukee			Racine			Casper			Cheyenne		
TOTAL	444.5	438.2	455.9	41.8	41.6	40.8	19.1	18.5	18.5	22.5	22.2	21.9
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	3.6	3.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	21.7	20.2	21.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	6.2	5.8
Manufacturing	183.7	181.3	197.4	19.1	19.0	18.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Trans. and pub. util.	27.9	27.3	28.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	3.1	3.1	3.3
Trade	88.4	87.7	89.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
Finance	21.8	21.8	21.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	.7	.7	.7	.9	.8	.9
Service	57.1	56.7	55.3	6.0	5.9	5.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.6
Government	43.9	43.2	42.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.5	4.4	4.1

[1] Combined with service.
[2] Combined with construction.
[3] Not available.
[4] Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
[5] Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
[6] Combined with manufacturing.
[7] Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
[8] Area employment definitions (for hours and earnings definitions, see Employment and Earnings, May 1960):
WISCONSIN-Green Bay: Brown County.
Kenosha: Kenosha County.
La Crosse: La Crosse County.
Madison: Dane County.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table C-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing

1919 to date

Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1919	$22.08	46.3	$0.477	-	-	-	-	-	-
1920	26.30	47.4	.555	-	-	-	-	-	-
1921	22.18	43.1	.515	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922	21.51	44.2	.487	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923	23.82	45.6	.522	$25.78	-	-	$21.94	-	-
1924	23.93	43.7	.547	25.84	-	-	22.07	-	-
1925	24.37	44.5	.547	26.39	-	-	22.44	-	-
1926	24.65	45.0	.548	26.61	-	-	22.75	-	-
1927	24.74	45.0	.550	26.66	-	-	23.01	-	-
1928	24.97	44.4	.562	27.24	-	-	22.88	-	-
1929	25.03	44.2	.566	27.22	-	-	22.93	-	-
1930	23.25	42.1	.552	24.77	-	-	21.84	-	-
1931	20.87	40.5	.515	21.28	-	-	20.50	-	-
1932	17.05	38.3	.446	16.21	32.6	$0.497	17.57	41.9	$0.420
1933	16.73	38.1	.442	16.43	34.8	.472	16.89	40.0	.427
1934	18.40	34.6	.532	18.87	33.9	.556	18.05	35.1	.515
1935	20.13	36.6	.550	21.52	37.3	.577	19.11	36.1	.530
1936	21.78	39.2	.556	24.04	41.0	.586	19.94	37.7	.529
1937	24.05	38.6	.624	26.91	40.0	.674	21.53	37.4	.577
1938	22.30	35.6	.627	24.01	35.0	.686	21.05	36.1	.584
1939	23.86	37.7	.633	26.50	38.0	.698	21.78	37.4	.582
1940	25.20	38.1	.661	28.44	39.3	.724	22.27	37.0	.602
1941	29.58	40.6	.729	34.04	42.1	.808	24.92	38.9	.640
1942	36.65	42.9	.853	42.73	45.1	.947	29.13	40.3	.723
1943	43.14	44.9	.961	49.30	46.6	1.059	34.12	42.5	.803
1944	46.08	45.2	1.019	52.07	46.6	1.117	37.12	43.1	.861
1945	44.39	43.4	1.023	49.05	44.1	1.111	38.29	42.3	.904
1946	43.82	40.4	1.086	46.49	40.2	1.156	41.14	40.5	1.015
1947	49.97	40.4	1.237	52.46	40.6	1.292	46.96	40.1	1.171
1948	54.14	40.1	1.350	57.11	40.5	1.410	50.61	39.6	1.278
1949	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325
1950	59.33	40.5	1.465	63.32	41.2	1.537	54.71	39.7	1.378
1951	64.71	40.7	1.59	69.47	41.6	1.67	58.46	39.5	1.48
1952	67.97	40.7	1.67	73.46	41.5	1.77	60.98	39.6	1.54
1953	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.23	41.3	1.87	63.60	39.5	1.61
1954	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.18	40.2	1.92	64.74	39.0	1.66
1955	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	68.06	39.8	1.71
1956	79.99	40.4	1.98	86.31	41.1	2.10	71.10	39.5	1.80
1957	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.20	73.51	39.1	1.88
1958	83.50	39.2	2.13	90.06	39.5	2.28	75.27	38.8	1.94
1959	89.47	40.3	2.22	97.10	40.8	2.38	79.60	39.6	2.01
1960 [1]	90.91	39.7	2.29	98.25	40.1	2.45	81.33	39.1	2.08
1960: June	91.60	40.0	2.29	98.98	40.4	2.45	82.16	39.5	2.08
July	91.14	39.8	2.29	97.76	39.9	2.45	82.37	39.6	2.08
August	90.35	39.8	2.27	97.20	40.0	2.43	81.77	39.5	2.07
September	91.08	39.6	2.30	98.15	39.9	2.46	81.72	39.1	2.09
October	91.31	39.7	2.30	98.89	40.2	2.46	81.51	39.0	2.09
November	90.39	39.3	2.30	97.42	39.6	2.46	81.48	38.8	2.10
December	89.55	38.6	2.32	96.97	39.1	2.48	80.18	38.0	2.11
1961: January	90.25	38.9	2.32	97.22	39.2	2.48	81.41	38.4	2.12
February	90.25	38.9	2.32	97.07	39.3	2.47	81.02	38.4	2.11
March	90.71	39.1	2.32	97.96	39.5	2.48	82.04	38.7	2.12
April	91.57	39.3	2.33	99.35	39.9	2.49	82.43	38.7	2.13
May	92.90	39.7	2.34	100.50	40.2	2.50	83.07	39.0	2.13
June	94.24	40.1	2.35	101.66	40.5	2.51	84.53	39.5	2.14

[1] Preliminary.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Data on hours of work based on the household survey are shown in tables A-15 through A-19.
National data in all tables in Section C relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table C-2: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960
MANUFACTURING	$94.24	$92.90	$91.60	40.1	39.7	40.0	$2.35	$2.34	$2.29
DURABLE GOODS	101.66	100.50	98.98	40.5	40.2	40.4	2.51	2.50	2.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	84.53	83.07	82.16	39.5	39.0	39.5	2.14	2.13	2.08
Durable Goods									
Ordnance and accessories	$111.66	$111.25	$107.30	40.9	40.9	40.8	$2.73	$2.72	$2.63
Lumber and wood products	86.51	83.62	83.84	41.0	40.2	40.5	2.11	2.08	2.07
Furniture and fixtures	73.88	72.37	74.77	39.3	38.7	40.2	1.88	1.87	1.86
Stone, clay, and glass products	96.17	95.06	93.07	41.1	40.8	41.0	2.34	2.33	2.27
Primary metal industries	117.09	114.26	109.70	40.1	39.4	38.9	2.92	2.90	2.82
Fabricated metal products	102.91	101.25	100.21	41.0	40.5	40.9	2.51	2.50	2.45
Machinery (except electrical)	107.30	107.04	105.88	40.8	40.7	41.2	2.63	2.63	2.57
Electrical machinery	94.64	94.40	92.23	40.1	40.0	40.1	2.36	2.36	2.30
Transportation equipment	113.81	113.40	110.97	40.5	40.5	40.5	2.81	2.80	2.74
Instruments and related products	98.01	97.77	95.65	40.5	40.4	40.7	2.42	2.42	2.35
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	80.00	79.00	77.41	40.0	39.7	39.9	2.00	1.99	1.94
Nondurable Goods									
Food and kindred products	93.52	92.21	88.51	41.2	40.8	40.6	2.27	2.26	2.18
Tobacco manufactures	75.62	72.20	71.53	39.8	38.2	39.3	1.90	1.89	1.82
Textile-mill products	66.09	64.94	65.53	40.3	39.6	40.2	1.64	1.64	1.63
Apparel and other finished textile products	56.21	55.26	55.90	35.8	35.2	36.3	1.57	1.57	1.54
Paper and allied products	101.72	98.33	97.13	43.1	42.2	42.6	2.36	2.33	2.28
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	106.41	106.69	105.54	37.6	37.7	38.1	2.83	2.83	2.77
Chemicals and allied products	108.05	106.14	105.59	41.4	41.3	41.9	2.61	2.57	2.52
Products of petroleum and coal	126.77	124.12	119.60	41.7	41.1	41.1	3.04	3.02	2.91
Rubber products	104.90	101.89	102.72	40.5	39.8	40.6	2.59	2.56	2.53
Leather and leather products	63.84	61.99	62.37	38.0	36.9	37.8	1.68	1.68	1.65

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-3: Average overtime hours and average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average overtime hours					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime[1]		
	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
MANUFACTURING	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.4	$2.28	$2.28	$2.22
DURABLE GOODS	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.44	2.43	2.37
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.07	2.07	2.01
Durable Goods								
Ordnance and accessories	-	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	$2.66	$2.64	$2.55
Lumber and wood products	-	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.2	2.00	1.99	1.95
Furniture and fixtures	-	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.4	1.83	1.83	1.80
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.25	2.24	2.19
Primary metal industries	-	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.85	2.84	2.77
Fabricated metal products	-	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.44	2.43	2.37
Machinery (except electrical)	-	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.57	2.56	2.49
Electrical machinery	-	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.32	2.31	2.24
Transportation equipment	-	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.73	2.73	2.64
Instruments and related products	-	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.36	2.37	2.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.94	1.95	1.89
Nondurable Goods								
Food and kindred products	-	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.18	2.18	2.11
Tobacco manufactures	-	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.86	1.86	1.78
Textile-mill products	-	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.9	1.59	1.59	1.57
Apparel and other finished textile products	-	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.55	1.56	1.51
Paper and allied products	-	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	2.23	2.23	2.15
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	-	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.50	2.48	2.42
Products of petroleum and coal	-	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.96	2.97	2.84
Rubber products	-	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.2	2.49	2.49	2.45
Leather and leather products	-	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.66	1.66	1.63

[1]Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
[2]Not available as average overtime rates are significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities [1]

(1947-49=100)

Activity	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960
	Man-hours				
TOTAL	99.0	95.0	91.8	102.3	100.8
MINING	61.8	59.7	57.8	66.8	66.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	136.3	122.5	111.0	135.5	126.3
MANUFACTURING	96.2	93.5	91.3	99.9	99.4
DURABLE GOODS	101.0	98.5	95.5	106.1	106.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	90.4	87.4	86.4	92.5	90.9
Durable Goods					
Ordnance and accessories	323.2	327.2	320.1	319.7	326.3
Lumber and wood products	78.5	72.1	67.2	81.8	77.7
Furniture and fixtures	100.7	97.5	98.5	108.7	107.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	99.9	96.9	93.5	105.9	104.6
Primary metal industries	88.8	85.1	80.8	92.9	95.2
Fabricated metal products	103.9	101.4	96.9	109.2	108.5
Machinery (except electrical)	95.1	95.0	94.7	102.7	103.3
Electrical machinery	130.6	130.2	128.5	134.2	133.1
Transportation equipment	109.0	106.7	102.0	114.1	119.8
Instruments and related products	112.2	110.3	108.7	119.4	118.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	102.8	100.6	97.3	104.8	102.9
Nondurable Goods					
Food and kindred products	82.4	77.4	75.0	82.4	78.5
Tobacco manufactures	62.8	60.2	61.3	66.3	64.5
Textile-mill products	70.7	68.6	66.9	73.4	72.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	100.1	96.9	98.1	104.7	104.2
Paper and allied products	112.2	107.7	107.4	113.0	112.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	113.7	113.2	113.2	115.1	115.0
Chemicals and allied products	105.2	105.1	105.0	107.1	107.8
Products of petroleum and coal	80.8	78.3	77.7	84.7	83.6
Rubber products	96.2	92.1	89.4	100.8	98.7
Leather and leather products	89.2	84.6	82.2	90.1	84.2
	Payrolls				
MINING	-	97.2	94.5	108.4	107.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	232.8	211.3	246.9	230.5
MANUFACTURING	170.5	165.1	160.3	172.5	171.5

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, data relate to construction workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-5: Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, of production workers in selected industries [1]

Industry	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	June 1960	May 1960
Manufacturing	40.0	39.9	39.6	39.9	40.1
Durable goods	40.3	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.5
Nondurable goods	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.5	39.7
Building construction	-	35.1	35.1	35.6	35.4
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	-	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.6

[1] For manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for building construction, to construction workers; and for retail trade, to nonsupervisory workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
MINING	$108.54	$107.32	$110.70	40.2	39.6	41.0	$2.70	$2.71	$2.70
METAL MINING	108.13	110.02	114.01	39.9	40.3	42.7	2.71	2.73	2.67
Iron mining	109.07	109.07	120.22	37.1	36.6	41.6	2.94	2.98	2.89
Copper mining	110.12	115.72	115.54	41.4	42.7	44.1	2.66	2.71	2.62
Lead and zinc mining	88.46	87.75	94.58	38.8	39.0	41.3	2.28	2.25	2.29
ANTHRACITE MINING	89.91	84.86	82.29	33.3	31.2	29.6	2.70	2.72	2.78
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	114.75	106.93	119.03	35.2	32.9	36.4	3.26	3.25	3.27
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION:									
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	117.09	121.66	116.03	40.1	41.1	41.0	2.92	2.96	2.83
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	100.02	97.75	98.78	43.3	42.5	43.9	2.31	2.30	2.25
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	123.03	120.33	119.56	36.4	35.6	36.9	3.38	3.38	3.24
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	121.48	115.44	118.03	39.7	38.1	40.7	3.06	3.03	2.90
Highway and street construction	113.83	104.25	111.90	39.8	37.5	41.6	2.86	2.78	2.69
Other nonbuilding construction	129.82	125.84	123.86	39.7	38.6	39.7	3.27	3.26	3.12
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	123.53	121.45	119.91	35.6	35.0	35.9	3.47	3.47	3.34
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	114.28	111.65	110.26	35.6	35.0	35.8	3.21	3.19	3.08
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	128.52	126.35	124.93	35.6	35.0	35.9	3.61	3.61	3.48
Plumbing and heating	137.62	136.52	132.68	37.6	37.3	37.8	3.66	3.66	3.51
Painting and decorating	118.67	120.40	116.60	34.1	34.4	34.6	3.48	3.50	3.37
Electrical work	153.92	153.95	148.23	38.1	38.2	38.5	4.04	4.03	3.85
Other special-trade contractors	122.49	117.94	119.70	34.7	33.6	35.0	3.53	3.51	3.42
MANUFACTURING	92.90	91.57	91.37	39.7	39.3	39.9	2.34	2.33	2.29
DURABLE GOODS	100.50	99.35	98.58	40.2	39.9	40.4	2.50	2.49	2.44
NONDURABLE GOODS	83.07	82.43	81.35	39.0	38.7	39.3	2.13	2.13	2.07
Durable Goods									
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	111.25	110.16	107.79	40.9	40.8	41.3	2.72	2.70	2.61
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	83.62	81.37	81.40	40.2	39.5	40.1	2.08	2.06	2.03
Sawmills and planing mills	79.98	78.21	78.94	40.6	39.7	40.9	1.97	1.97	1.93
Sawmills and planing mills, general	80.60	79.40	80.36	40.5	39.7	41.0	1.99	2.00	1.96
South[2]	54.76	52.40	55.17	41.8	40.0	43.1	1.31	1.31	1.28
West[3]	99.45	100.19	97.61	39.0	39.6	39.2	2.55	2.53	2.49
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	86.48	86.27	84.42	40.6	40.5	40.2	2.13	2.13	2.10
Millwork	83.84	82.00	80.58	40.7	40.0	39.5	2.06	2.05	2.04
Plywood	89.38	91.30	88.99	41.0	41.5	41.2	2.18	2.20	2.16
Wooden containers	61.76	60.34	62.47	40.9	39.7	41.1	1.51	1.52	1.52
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	60.98	59.45	62.40	41.2	39.9	41.6	1.48	1.49	1.50
Miscellaneous wood products	69.26	69.36	69.29	40.5	40.8	41.0	1.71	1.70	1.69
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	72.37	72.93	74.19	38.7	39.0	40.1	1.87	1.87	1.85
Household furniture	67.41	68.85	69.65	38.3	38.9	39.8	1.76	1.77	1.75
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	62.65	63.52	65.25	39.4	39.7	41.3	1.59	1.60	1.58
Wood household furniture, upholstered	69.12	71.62	70.69	36.0	37.3	37.4	1.92	1.92	1.89
Mattresses and bedsprings	77.46	77.87	81.24	37.6	37.8	38.5	2.06	2.06	2.11
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	85.60	84.56	87.54	40.0	39.7	41.1	2.14	2.13	2.13
Wood office furniture	66.59	65.86	71.66	39.4	39.2	42.4	1.69	1.68	1.69
Metal office furniture	95.44	94.09	96.29	40.1	39.7	40.8	2.38	2.37	2.36
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	96.47	93.45	94.60	39.7	39.1	40.6	2.43	2.39	2.33
Screens, blinds, and misc. furniture and fixtures	77.21	77.03	76.76	39.8	39.5	40.4	1.94	1.95	1.90
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	95.06	93.26	92.84	40.8	40.2	40.9	2.33	2.32	2.27
Flat glass	125.14	118.49	124.97	39.6	38.1	39.8	3.16	3.11	3.14
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	94.80	93.93	93.15	40.0	39.8	40.5	2.37	2.36	2.30
Glass containers	98.88	96.39	94.89	41.2	40.5	40.9	2.40	2.38	2.32
Pressed or blown glass	88.54	90.32	90.74	38.0	38.6	39.8	2.33	2.34	2.28
Glass products made of purchased glass	77.02	74.69	72.95	39.7	38.5	38.6	1.94	1.94	1.89
Cement, hydraulic	105.82	103.72	104.14	40.7	40.2	41.0	2.60	2.58	2.54

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry–Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS—Continued									
Structural clay products	$84.05	$83.02	$83.23	40.8	40.3	41.0	$2.06	$2.06	$2.03
Brick and hollow tile	79.00	78.21	78.49	41.8	41.6	42.2	1.89	1.88	1.86
Floor and wall tile	81.90	83.98	81.80	39.0	39.8	39.9	2.10	2.11	2.05
Sewer pipe	86.53	85.03	86.94	41.6	40.3	41.8	2.08	2.11	2.08
Clay refractories	95.89	91.61	93.60	39.3	37.7	39.0	2.44	2.43	2.40
Pottery and related products	84.80	82.88	81.70	38.2	37.5	38.0	2.22	2.21	2.15
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	96.99	95.85	93.74	43.3	42.6	43.4	2.24	2.25	2.16
Concrete products	94.18	93.09	90.90	43.6	42.9	43.7	2.16	2.17	2.08
Cut-stone and stone products	80.06	78.31	78.81	41.7	41.0	41.7	1.92	1.91	1.89
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	99.06	97.44	97.44	40.6	40.1	40.6	2.44	2.43	2.40
Abrasive products	101.20	100.19	100.15	40.0	39.6	39.9	2.53	2.53	2.51
Asbestos products	99.63	98.58	101.33	40.5	40.4	41.7	2.46	2.44	2.43
Nonclay refractories	105.34	100.85	101.66	39.6	38.2	39.1	2.66	2.64	2.60
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	114.26	112.13	109.70	39.4	38.8	38.9	2.90	2.89	2.82
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	122.68	120.02	116.21	38.7	38.1	38.1	3.17	3.15	3.05
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products	123.07	120.40	116.28	38.7	38.1	38.0	3.18	3.16	3.06
Electrometallurgical products	112.46	109.45	107.87	40.6	39.8	40.4	2.77	2.75	2.67
Iron and steel foundries	98.67	96.26	96.61	39.0	38.2	38.8	2.53	2.52	2.49
Gray-iron foundries	97.36	94.98	95.94	39.1	38.3	39.0	2.49	2.48	2.46
Malleable-iron foundries	99.54	93.38	89.65	39.5	37.5	37.2	2.52	2.49	2.41
Steel foundries	101.76	100.97	101.92	38.4	38.1	39.2	2.65	2.65	2.60
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	108.95	108.68	108.47	40.5	40.4	41.4	2.69	2.69	2.62
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	100.50	100.90	100.19	40.2	40.2	41.4	2.50	2.51	2.42
Primary refining of aluminum	123.42	123.32	120.07	40.6	40.7	40.7	3.04	3.03	2.95
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	97.53	97.77	95.06	40.3	40.4	40.8	2.42	2.42	2.33
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	116.48	114.54	108.54	41.9	41.2	40.5	2.78	2.78	2.68
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	115.48	113.57	103.08	42.3	41.6	39.8	2.73	2.73	2.59
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum	119.81	116.97	115.64	41.6	40.9	41.3	2.88	2.86	2.80
Nonferrous foundries	102.54	103.31	101.50	39.9	40.2	40.6	2.57	2.57	2.50
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	113.20	110.83	110.12	40.0	39.3	39.9	2.83	2.82	2.76
Iron and steel forgings	117.32	114.17	115.02	39.5	38.7	39.8	2.97	2.95	2.89
Wire drawing	108.95	105.20	102.83	40.5	39.4	39.4	2.69	2.67	2.61
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	111.79	111.04	109.25	39.5	39.1	39.3	2.83	2.84	2.78
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	101.25	99.60	99.96	40.5	40.0	40.8	2.50	2.49	2.45
Tin cans and other tinware	121.25	118.24	116.47	42.1	41.2	42.2	2.88	2.87	2.76
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	96.24	93.69	93.90	40.1	39.7	40.3	2.40	2.36	2.33
Cutlery and edge tools	86.48	85.05	82.01	40.6	40.5	40.4	2.13	2.10	2.03
Hand tools	95.36	94.25	92.97	39.9	39.6	39.9	2.39	2.38	2.33
Hardware	99.60	96.14	97.61	40.0	39.4	40.5	2.49	2.44	2.41
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	96.16	95.68	92.28	39.9	39.7	39.1	2.41	2.41	2.36
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	100.75	98.50	94.57	40.3	39.4	38.6	2.50	2.50	2.45
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	94.49	94.72	91.18	39.7	39.8	39.3	2.38	2.38	2.32
Fabricated structural metal products	101.15	100.65	100.86	40.3	40.1	41.0	2.51	2.51	2.46
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	102.06	100.40	100.61	40.5	40.0	40.9	2.52	2.51	2.46
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	92.04	92.97	93.50	39.5	39.9	40.3	2.33	2.33	2.32
Boiler-shop products	103.86	104.00	105.34	40.1	40.0	41.8	2.59	2.60	2.52
Sheet-metal work	104.86	104.75	102.91	40.8	40.6	41.0	2.57	2.58	2.51
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	106.45	104.09	108.00	41.1	40.5	41.7	2.59	2.57	2.59
Vitreous-enameled products	77.99	82.01	70.25	38.8	40.2	35.3	2.01	2.04	1.99
Stamped and pressed metal products	112.88	109.62	115.06	41.5	40.6	42.3	2.72	2.70	2.72
Lighting fixtures	91.31	87.55	89.60	39.7	38.4	40.0	2.30	2.28	2.24
Fabricated wire products	94.19	93.15	89.38	40.6	40.5	39.9	2.32	2.30	2.24
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	98.58	96.47	95.75	40.4	39.7	40.4	2.44	2.43	2.37
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	111.78	110.03	108.88	41.4	40.6	41.4	2.70	2.71	2.63
Steel springs	110.16	107.20	107.18	40.5	40.0	40.6	2.72	2.68	2.64
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	100.25	97.11	97.60	40.1	39.0	40.0	2.50	2.49	2.44
Screw-machine products	94.77	91.87	92.75	40.5	39.6	40.5	2.34	2.32	2.29
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	107.04	106.78	106.14	40.7	40.6	41.3	2.63	2.63	2.57
Engines and turbines	113.65	117.29	113.15	40.3	41.3	40.7	2.82	2.84	2.78
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels	120.50	121.20	118.84	40.3	40.4	40.7	2.99	3.00	2.92
Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified	111.63	115.79	111.52	40.3	41.5	40.7	2.77	2.79	2.74
Agricultural machinery and tractors	107.06	108.81	102.91	39.8	40.3	40.2	2.69	2.70	2.56
Tractors	110.71	113.20	105.60	39.4	40.0	40.0	2.81	2.83	2.64
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	102.36	103.12	100.04	40.3	40.6	40.5	2.54	2.54	2.47

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)—Continued									
Construction and mining machinery	$106.60	$105.15	$102.47	41.0	40.6	40.5	$2.60	$2.59	$2.53
Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields	106.25	106.52	104.30	40.4	40.5	40.9	2.63	2.63	2.55
Oil-field machinery and tools	107.43	102.25	98.21	42.8	40.9	39.6	2.51	2.50	2.48
Metalworking machinery	116.18	116.47	123.36	41.2	41.3	43.9	2.82	2.82	2.81
Machine tools	108.81	108.54	112.49	40.6	40.5	43.1	2.68	2.68	2.61
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	112.46	110.55	112.86	40.6	40.2	41.8	2.77	2.75	2.70
Machine-tool accessories	121.35	122.80	133.34	41.7	42.2	45.2	2.91	2.91	2.95
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	101.93	101.02	102.12	41.1	40.9	42.2	2.48	2.47	2.42
Food-products machinery	102.87	101.30	103.75	40.5	40.2	41.5	2.54	2.52	2.50
Textile machinery	89.98	89.57	87.78	40.9	40.9	41.8	2.20	2.19	2.10
Paper-industries machinery	102.51	101.76	114.36	41.5	41.2	46.3	2.47	2.47	2.47
Printing-trades machinery and equipment	117.27	115.06	113.16	42.8	42.3	42.7	2.74	2.72	2.65
General industrial machinery	105.11	103.68	103.16	40.9	40.5	41.1	2.57	2.56	2.51
Pumps, air and gas compressors	102.50	101.34	101.26	41.0	40.7	41.5	2.50	2.49	2.44
Conveyors and conveying equipment	104.81	104.41	104.12	39.7	39.7	40.2	2.64	2.63	2.59
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans	99.14	95.35	93.85	40.3	39.4	39.6	2.46	2.42	2.37
Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.	104.66	105.18	105.73	40.1	40.3	41.3	2.61	2.61	2.56
Mechanical power-transmission equipment	105.82	103.86	104.30	40.7	40.1	40.9	2.60	2.59	2.55
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens	101.50	100.50	99.05	40.6	40.2	41.1	2.50	2.50	2.41
Office and store machines and devices	107.86	107.18	103.28	40.7	40.6	40.5	2.65	2.64	2.55
Computing machines and cash registers	118.08	117.10	111.52	41.0	40.8	40.7	2.88	2.87	2.74
Typewriters	94.85	93.52	90.54	41.6	41.2	40.6	2.28	2.27	2.23
Service-industry and household machines	101.96	101.45	99.14	40.3	40.1	40.3	2.53	2.53	2.46
Domestic laundry equipment	102.56	103.10	94.49	38.7	39.2	37.2	2.65	2.63	2.54
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines	93.20	91.80	91.13	40.0	39.4	40.5	2.33	2.33	2.25
Sewing machines	106.43	107.44	109.62	41.9	42.3	44.2	2.54	2.54	2.48
Refrigerators and air-conditioning units	103.28	101.60	100.44	40.5	40.0	40.5	2.55	2.54	2.48
Miscellaneous machinery parts	104.09	103.17	100.85	40.5	40.3	40.5	2.57	2.56	2.49
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves	102.77	100.19	97.27	40.3	39.6	39.7	2.55	2.53	2.45
Ball and roller bearings	104.68	103.36	99.45	39.5	39.3	39.0	2.65	2.63	2.55
Machine shops (job and repair)	104.14	104.14	102.92	41.0	41.0	41.5	2.54	2.54	2.48
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	94.40	94.16	91.37	40.0	39.9	39.9	2.36	2.36	2.29
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	99.05	99.05	96.24	40.1	40.1	40.1	2.47	2.47	2.40
Wiring devices and supplies	87.12	87.12	82.08	39.6	39.6	38.9	2.20	2.20	2.11
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)	98.25	98.74	98.42	40.1	40.3	40.5	2.45	2.45	2.43
Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments	91.43	90.80	89.87	40.1	40.0	40.3	2.28	2.27	2.23
Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets	106.80	106.80	102.91	40.3	40.3	40.2	2.65	2.65	2.56
Power and distribution transformers	103.06	101.38	99.90	40.1	39.6	39.8	2.57	2.56	2.51
Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls	102.66	103.06	100.85	40.1	40.1	40.5	2.56	2.57	2.49
Electrical welding apparatus	105.15	105.82	110.76	40.6	40.7	42.6	2.59	2.60	2.60
Electrical appliances	94.64	96.40	91.80	39.6	40.0	39.4	2.39	2.41	2.33
Insulated wire and cable	89.89	88.83	88.62	42.2	42.1	42.2	2.13	2.11	2.10
Electrical equipment for vehicles	104.09	99.57	98.55	40.5	39.2	39.9	2.57	2.54	2.47
Electric lamps	89.93	90.85	87.30	39.1	39.5	39.5	2.30	2.30	2.21
Communication equipment	91.14	90.52	87.34	39.8	39.7	39.7	2.29	2.28	2.20
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	89.95	88.88	85.50	39.8	39.5	39.4	2.26	2.25	2.17
Radio tubes	85.79	86.00	81.37	39.9	40.0	39.5	2.15	2.15	2.06
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	100.65	101.40	100.45	40.1	40.4	41.0	2.51	2.51	2.45
Miscellaneous electrical products	91.03	89.33	89.65	40.1	39.7	40.2	2.27	2.25	2.23
Storage batteries	100.84	99.43	98.15	39.7	39.3	39.9	2.54	2.53	2.46
Primary batteries (dry and wet)	78.88	78.36	79.04	41.3	40.6	41.6	1.91	1.93	1.90
X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes	98.88	99.05	99.55	41.2	41.1	40.8	2.40	2.41	2.44
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	113.40	111.88	111.66	40.5	40.1	40.9	2.80	2.79	2.73
Motor vehicles and equipment	115.02	111.95	113.85	40.5	39.7	41.1	2.84	2.82	2.77
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories	117.33	113.94	116.18	40.6	39.7	41.2	2.89	2.87	2.82
Truck and bus bodies	99.68	99.25	99.70	39.4	39.7	41.2	2.53	2.50	2.42
Trailers (truck and automobile)	91.08	88.03	86.46	40.3	39.3	39.3	2.26	2.24	2.20
Aircraft and parts	111.93	112.75	110.29	40.7	41.0	41.0	2.75	2.75	2.69
Aircraft	111.65	112.20	109.48	40.6	40.8	40.7	2.75	2.75	2.69
Aircraft engines and parts	112.61	114.95	111.92	40.8	41.2	41.3	2.76	2.79	2.71
Aircraft propellers and parts	110.76	112.23	118.30	42.6	43.0	45.5	2.60	2.61	2.60
Other aircraft parts and equipment	111.66	111.79	109.06	40.9	41.1	41.0	2.73	2.72	2.66
Ship and boat building and repairing	111.88	110.80	105.46	40.1	40.0	40.1	2.79	2.77	2.63
Ship building and repairing	116.98	115.42	110.25	40.2	39.8	39.8	2.91	2.90	2.77
Boat building and repairing	83.60	85.27	84.05	40.0	40.8	41.2	2.09	2.09	2.04
Railroad equipment	108.30	105.08	111.39	38.0	37.0	39.5	2.85	2.84	2.82
Locomotives and parts	114.33	111.00	115.62	40.4	39.5	41.0	2.83	2.81	2.82
Railroad and street cars	105.82	102.60	109.70	37.0	36.0	38.9	2.86	2.85	2.82
Other transportation equipment	88.43	92.06	86.63	39.3	40.2	39.2	2.25	2.29	2.21

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	$97.77	$97.28	$94.77	40.4	40.2	40.5	$2.42	$2.42	$2.34
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	114.77	114.90	112.88	40.7	40.6	41.5	2.82	2.83	2.72
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	96.08	96.48	93.90	40.2	40.2	40.3	2.39	2.40	2.33
Optical instruments and lenses	99.72	98.82	98.36	40.7	40.5	41.5	2.45	2.44	2.37
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	84.63	83.60	83.62	40.3	40.0	40.2	2.10	2.09	2.08
Ophthalmic goods	83.82	82.61	80.40	40.3	40.1	40.4	2.08	2.06	1.99
Photographic apparatus	110.97	110.03	106.34	41.1	40.6	40.9	2.70	2.71	2.60
Watches and clocks	79.76	78.56	77.41	39.1	38.7	38.9	2.04	2.03	1.99
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	79.00	78.61	77.41	39.7	39.5	39.9	1.99	1.99	1.94
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	80.40	79.40	80.77	40.0	39.5	41.0	2.01	2.01	1.97
Jewelry and findings	77.38	76.22	77.46	40.3	39.7	41.2	1.92	1.92	1.88
Silverware and plated ware	88.76	87.69	89.51	39.1	38.8	40.5	2.27	2.26	2.21
Musical instruments and parts	89.04	89.50	87.38	39.4	39.6	39.9	2.26	2.26	2.19
Toys and sporting goods	72.93	73.51	71.16	39.0	39.1	39.1	1.87	1.88	1.82
Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles	69.24	69.48	67.73	38.9	38.6	38.7	1.78	1.80	1.75
Sporting and athletic goods	79.58	80.80	78.00	39.2	40.0	40.0	2.03	2.02	1.95
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	72.22	72.10	72.18	39.9	39.4	40.1	1.81	1.83	1.80
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	73.23	71.37	68.29	39.8	39.0	38.8	1.84	1.83	1.76
Fabricated plastics products	87.57	84.66	83.03	41.5	40.7	40.9	2.11	2.08	2.03
Other manufacturing industries	80.55	80.96	81.00	39.1	39.3	39.9	2.06	2.06	2.03
Nondurable Goods									
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	92.21	89.95	88.91	40.8	39.8	40.6	2.26	2.26	2.19
Meat products	102.84	99.54	99.55	41.3	40.3	40.8	2.49	2.47	2.44
Meat packing, wholesale	117.88	113.70	112.59	42.1	40.9	41.7	2.80	2.78	2.70
Sausages and casings	103.98	102.36	103.91	41.1	40.3	41.9	2.53	2.54	2.48
Dairy products	91.76	89.79	89.01	41.9	41.0	41.4	2.19	2.19	2.15
Condensed and evaporated milk	94.30	93.84	90.83	41.0	40.8	41.1	2.30	2.30	2.21
Ice cream and ices	93.94	92.69	93.75	41.2	40.3	41.3	2.28	2.30	2.27
Canning and preserving	73.90	70.66	70.05	39.1	36.8	38.7	1.89	1.92	1.81
Sea food, canned and cured	54.96	52.33	57.14	27.9	26.7	29.3	1.97	1.96	1.95
Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups	78.76	74.45	73.30	40.6	37.6	39.2	1.94	1.98	1.87
Grain-mill products	97.20	97.61	94.18	43.2	43.0	43.4	2.25	2.27	2.17
Flour and other grain-mill products	100.30	98.52	96.14	43.8	43.4	43.5	2.29	2.27	2.21
Prepared feeds	89.52	89.42	87.22	44.1	43.2	44.5	2.03	2.07	1.96
Bakery products	91.53	89.15	87.05	40.5	39.8	40.3	2.26	2.24	2.16
Bread and other bakery products	93.61	91.20	89.32	40.7	40.0	40.6	2.30	2.28	2.20
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	83.18	81.48	78.00	39.8	38.8	39.0	2.09	2.10	2.00
Sugar	104.25	99.14	97.61	41.7	40.8	40.5	2.50	2.43	2.41
Cane-sugar refining	121.49	117.43	107.33	43.7	42.7	41.6	2.78	2.75	2.58
Beet sugar	88.70	84.78	88.55	38.4	36.7	38.5	2.31	2.31	2.30
Confectionery and related products	76.59	74.82	71.50	40.1	39.8	39.5	1.91	1.88	1.81
Confectionery	74.00	72.25	68.78	40.0	39.7	39.3	1.85	1.82	1.75
Beverages	101.85	101.09	99.79	40.1	39.8	40.4	2.54	2.54	2.47
Bottled soft drinks	74.52	72.85	73.39	41.4	40.7	41.7	1.80	1.79	1.76
Malt liquors	125.22	125.45	121.30	39.5	39.7	39.9	3.17	3.16	3.04
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors	99.18	97.41	96.43	39.2	38.2	39.2	2.53	2.55	2.46
Miscellaneous food products	88.99	87.67	85.90	41.2	40.4	41.3	2.16	2.17	2.08
Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch	114.05	112.56	105.84	43.2	42.8	42.0	2.64	2.63	2.52
Manufactured ice	81.51	84.34	83.08	44.3	45.1	45.9	1.84	1.87	1.81
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	72.20	72.19	68.58	38.2	38.4	38.1	1.89	1.88	1.80
Cigarettes	85.24	86.33	80.26	39.1	39.6	38.4	2.18	2.18	2.09
Cigars	54.76	53.44	54.43	37.0	36.6	37.8	1.48	1.46	1.44
Tobacco and snuff	70.11	72.20	68.08	36.9	37.8	37.2	1.90	1.91	1.83
Tobacco stemming and redrying	64.85	63.74	61.78	38.6	38.4	37.9	1.68	1.66	1.63
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	64.94	63.96	65.36	39.6	39.0	40.1	1.64	1.64	1.63
Scouring and combing plants	75.78	74.87	73.15	43.3	42.3	41.8	1.75	1.77	1.75
Yarn and thread mills	60.28	59.06	59.89	39.4	38.6	39.4	1.53	1.53	1.52
Yarn mills	60.28	59.21	60.59	39.4	38.7	39.6	1.53	1.53	1.53
Thread mills	60.32	59.36	60.96	37.7	37.1	38.1	1.60	1.60	1.60
Broad-woven fabric mills	64.24	63.04	66.01	39.9	39.4	41.0	1.61	1.60	1.61
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	62.57	61.94	64.87	39.6	39.2	40.8	1.58	1.58	1.59
North[4]	66.98	66.13	69.70	39.4	38.9	41.0	1.70	1.70	1.70
South[4]	62.17	61.54	64.46	39.6	39.2	40.8	1.57	1.57	1.58
Woolen and worsted	73.25	71.17	73.25	42.1	40.9	42.1	1.74	1.74	1.74
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	67.26	66.86	66.50	39.8	39.8	40.3	1.69	1.68	1.65

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued									
Knitting mills	$58.37	$57.13	$58.22	37.9	37.1	38.3	$1.54	$1.54	$1.52
Full-fashioned hosiery	58.29	58.67	57.76	38.1	38.1	38.0	1.53	1.54	1.52
North[4]	60.51	61.12	60.22	38.3	38.2	38.6	1.58	1.60	1.56
South[4]	57.53	57.76	56.55	38.1	38.0	37.7	1.51	1.52	1.50
Seamless hosiery	53.20	51.98	52.88	37.2	36.1	37.5	1.43	1.44	1.41
North[4]	55.71	54.39	53.53	37.9	37.0	37.7	1.47	1.47	1.42
South[4]	53.05	51.84	52.88	37.1	36.0	37.5	1.43	1.44	1.41
Knit outerwear	62.32	60.02	61.66	38.0	36.6	38.3	1.64	1.64	1.61
Knit underwear	53.58	53.29	55.68	36.7	36.5	38.4	1.46	1.46	1.45
Dyeing and finishing textiles	75.18	74.11	74.05	42.0	41.4	41.6	1.79	1.79	1.78
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)	74.76	73.69	73.63	42.0	41.4	41.6	1.78	1.78	1.77
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	80.99	80.39	79.00	40.7	40.6	40.1	1.99	1.98	1.97
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	74.84	73.15	74.10	39.6	38.5	39.0	1.89	1.90	1.90
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	64.33	63.41	61.66	37.4	37.3	36.7	1.72	1.70	1.68
Miscellaneous textile goods	77.18	76.59	75.58	40.2	40.1	40.2	1.92	1.91	1.88
Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)	82.42	80.39	78.99	40.4	39.6	39.3	2.04	2.03	2.01
Lace goods	70.13	72.20	70.30	37.5	37.8	37.0	1.87	1.91	1.90
Paddings and upholstery filling	80.40	79.60	77.81	40.0	39.8	39.9	2.01	2.00	1.95
Processed waste and recovered fibers	66.65	67.04	66.62	41.4	41.9	41.9	1.61	1.60	1.59
Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics	104.84	99.72	102.29	43.5	41.9	43.9	2.41	2.38	2.33
Cordage and twine	62.59	62.43	62.08	38.4	38.3	38.8	1.63	1.63	1.60
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	55.26	56.29	55.90	35.2	35.4	36.3	1.57	1.59	1.54
Men's and boys' suits and coats	67.55	65.36	69.12	35.0	34.4	38.4	1.93	1.90	1.80
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	47.39	46.95	48.84	35.9	35.3	37.0	1.32	1.33	1.32
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	47.03	46.60	49.24	35.9	35.3	37.3	1.31	1.32	1.32
Separate trousers	48.14	47.74	50.67	35.4	35.1	38.1	1.36	1.36	1.33
Work shirts	41.89	42.60	42.84	35.8	36.1	36.0	1.17	1.18	1.19
Women's outerwear	57.93	61.41	59.00	33.1	34.5	34.5	1.75	1.78	1.71
Women's dresses	60.64	65.36	60.72	32.6	34.4	34.5	1.86	1.90	1.76
Household apparel	51.48	52.78	50.60	36.0	36.4	36.4	1.43	1.45	1.39
Women's suits, coats, and skirts	59.39	60.96	63.88	30.3	31.1	32.1	1.96	1.96	1.99
Women's, children's under garments	52.20	52.78	51.05	36.0	36.4	35.7	1.45	1.45	1.43
Underwear and nightwear, except corsets	49.27	50.18	48.28	35.7	36.1	35.5	1.38	1.39	1.36
Corsets and allied garments	58.51	58.99	56.52	36.8	37.1	36.0	1.59	1.59	1.57
Millinery	54.65	61.52	55.94	29.7	32.9	30.4	1.84	1.87	1.84
Children's outerwear	51.77	50.11	51.62	35.7	34.8	36.1	1.45	1.44	1.43
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	53.13	53.13	52.27	35.9	35.9	36.3	1.48	1.48	1.44
Other fabricated textile products	64.43	65.23	61.66	37.9	38.6	38.3	1.70	1.69	1.61
Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings	53.07	54.17	52.31	36.1	37.1	37.1	1.47	1.46	1.41
Textile bags	62.21	62.92	62.40	37.7	38.6	39.0	1.65	1.63	1.60
Canvas products	62.56	61.06	63.52	40.1	38.4	39.7	1.56	1.59	1.60
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	98.33	98.33	96.05	42.2	42.2	42.5	2.33	2.33	2.26
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	107.45	107.69	104.64	43.5	43.6	43.6	2.47	2.47	2.40
Paperboard containers and boxes	91.43	91.24	88.34	41.0	41.1	40.9	2.23	2.22	2.16
Paperboard boxes	90.83	90.83	87.12	41.1	41.1	40.9	2.21	2.21	2.13
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums	95.58	95.88	97.41	40.5	40.8	41.1	2.36	2.35	2.37
Other paper and allied products	87.72	87.10	86.11	40.8	40.7	41.8	2.15	2.14	2.06
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	106.69	106.69	106.37	37.7	37.7	38.4	2.83	2.83	2.77
Newspapers	113.60	112.29	113.31	35.5	35.2	36.2	3.20	3.19	3.13
Periodicals	109.25	108.81	114.37	39.3	39.0	40.7	2.78	2.79	2.81
Books	97.36	95.60	94.25	40.4	40.0	40.8	2.41	2.39	2.31
Commercial printing	104.56	105.11	105.06	38.3	38.5	39.2	2.73	2.73	2.68
Lithographing	109.03	110.21	110.55	38.8	39.5	40.2	2.81	2.79	2.75
Greeting cards	73.23	76.38	73.53	36.8	38.0	38.1	1.99	2.01	1.93
Bookbinding and related industries	84.42	83.82	81.20	38.2	38.1	38.3	2.21	2.20	2.12
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	121.79	120.40	115.97	38.3	38.1	37.9	3.18	3.16	3.06
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	106.14	105.32	103.58	41.3	41.3	41.6	2.57	2.55	2.49
Industrial inorganic chemicals	117.99	117.58	114.53	41.4	41.4	41.8	2.85	2.84	2.74
Alkalies and chlorine	116.88	116.88	115.75	41.3	41.3	42.4	2.83	2.83	2.73
Industrial organic chemicals	113.16	112.48	110.77	41.3	41.2	41.8	2.74	2.73	2.65
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	116.47	115.90	114.97	42.2	42.3	42.9	2.76	2.74	2.68
Synthetic rubber	122.82	122.01	122.60	40.4	40.4	41.7	3.04	3.02	2.94
Synthetic fibers	95.34	95.18	92.62	40.4	40.5	40.8	2.36	2.35	2.27
Explosives	106.34	106.13	102.36	40.9	40.2	40.3	2.60	2.64	2.54
Drugs and medicines	96.00	95.44	93.73	40.0	40.1	40.4	2.40	2.38	2.32
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	113.44	113.16	110.95	41.1	41.3	41.4	2.76	2.74	2.68
Soap and glycerin	123.90	122.59	120.60	41.3	41.0	41.3	3.00	2.99	2.92

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued									
Paints, pigments, and fillers	$104.74	$102.91	$102.41	41.4	41.0	41.8	$2.53	$2.51	$2.45
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels	101.60	100.45	99.90	41.3	41.0	41.8	2.46	2.45	2.39
Gum and wood chemicals	90.09	88.99	87.74	42.1	41.2	42.8	2.14	2.16	2.05
Fertilizers	79.99	79.30	79.74	42.1	43.1	43.1	1.90	1.84	1.85
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	92.42	89.82	89.42	43.8	43.6	43.2	2.11	2.06	2.07
Vegetable oils	83.71	81.10	82.22	43.6	43.6	43.5	1.92	1.86	1.89
Animal oils and fats	104.08	102.90	98.44	44.1	43.6	42.8	2.36	2.36	2.30
Miscellaneous chemicals	98.49	97.61	95.06	40.7	40.5	40.8	2.42	2.41	2.33
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics	82.19	82.19	78.19	39.9	39.9	38.9	2.06	2.06	2.01
Compressed and liquefied gases	117.73	118.16	115.18	41.6	41.9	42.5	2.83	2.82	2.71
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	124.12	124.23	118.03	41.1	41.0	40.7	3.02	3.03	2.90
Petroleum refining	128.84	129.47	123.11	40.9	41.1	40.9	3.15	3.15	3.01
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	108.58	105.97	102.51	41.6	40.6	40.2	2.61	2.61	2.55
RUBBER PRODUCTS	101.89	100.47	100.04	39.8	39.4	39.7	2.56	2.55	2.52
Tires and inner tubes	115.89	115.20	117.51	38.5	38.4	39.7	3.01	3.00	2.96
Rubber footwear	86.24	86.65	81.40	40.3	40.3	40.1	2.14	2.15	2.03
Other rubber products	95.00	92.80	90.12	40.6	40.0	39.7	2.34	2.32	2.27
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	61.99	60.31	59.90	36.9	35.9	36.3	1.68	1.68	1.65
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	84.93	85.75	83.07	39.5	39.7	39.0	2.15	2.16	2.13
Industrial leather belting and packing	81.54	80.36	77.03	39.2	39.2	39.1	2.08	2.05	1.97
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	59.63	57.88	58.25	37.5	36.4	37.1	1.59	1.59	1.57
Footwear (except rubber)	59.50	57.21	56.80	36.5	35.1	35.5	1.63	1.63	1.60
Luggage	68.53	67.30	65.07	38.5	37.6	38.5	1.78	1.79	1.69
Handbags and small leather goods	56.52	56.63	57.07	36.0	36.3	37.3	1.57	1.56	1.53
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	54.61	54.39	52.71	36.9	37.0	36.1	1.48	1.47	1.46
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
TRANSPORTATION:									
Interstate railroads:									
Class I railroads*	(5)	(5)	107.59	(5)	(5)	41.7	(5)	(5)	2.58
Local railways and bus lines	101.63	101.15	99.79	42.7	42.5	43.2	2.38	2.38	2.31
COMMUNICATION:									
Telephone	91.26	90.17	87.81	39.0	38.7	39.2	2.34	2.33	2.24
Switchboard operating employees[6]	70.45	68.76	70.69	36.5	36.0	37.4	1.93	1.91	1.89
Line construction employees[7]	126.52	124.79	119.71	42.6	42.3	42.6	2.97	2.95	2.81
Telegraph[8]	106.00	102.51	97.75	42.4	41.5	42.5	2.50	2.47	2.30
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
Gas and electric utilities	112.06	112.46	109.34	40.6	40.6	40.8	2.76	2.77	2.68
Electric light and power utilities	112.20	112.61	109.61	40.8	40.8	40.9	2.75	2.76	2.68
Gas utilities	104.92	104.92	101.15	40.2	40.2	40.3	2.61	2.61	2.51
Electric light and gas utilities combined	118.84	118.44	116.18	40.7	40.7	41.2	2.92	2.91	2.82
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE:									
WHOLESALE TRADE	95.04	94.64	92.46	40.1	40.1	40.2	2.37	2.36	2.30
RETAIL TRADE (EXCEPT EATING AND DRINKING PLACES)	69.56	69.01	67.69	37.4	37.3	37.4	1.86	1.85	1.81
General merchandise stores	50.36	49.69	48.87	33.8	33.8	33.7	1.49	1.47	1.45
Department stores and general mail-order houses	56.60	55.58	55.04	34.3	34.1	34.4	1.65	1.63	1.60
Food and liquor stores	73.36	72.59	70.60	35.1	34.9	35.3	2.09	2.08	2.00
Automotive and accessories dealers	91.54	90.43	90.87	43.8	43.9	43.9	2.09	2.06	2.07
Apparel and accessories stores	53.38	52.91	51.56	34.0	33.7	33.7	1.57	1.57	1.53
Other retail trade:									
Furniture and appliance stores	77.71	77.93	75.07	40.9	40.8	40.8	1.90	1.91	1.84
Lumber and hardware supply stores	83.36	81.93	82.49	42.1	41.8	42.3	1.98	1.96	1.95
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:									
Banks and trust companies	71.81	71.99	69.75	37.4	37.3	37.3	1.92	1.93	1.87
Security dealers and exchanges	147.86	150.82	111.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	89.77	89.64	88.15	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS:									
Hotels and lodging places:									
Hotels, year-round[9]	$50.00	$49.23	$48.28	40.0	39.7	39.9	$1.25	$1.24	$1.21
Personal services:									
Laundries	49.75	48.48	48.68	39.8	39.1	39.9	1.25	1.24	1.22
Cleaning and dyeing plants	57.20	54.24	55.95	40.0	38.2	39.4	1.43	1.42	1.42
Motion pictures:									
Motion picture production and distribution	117.93	117.16	113.37	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1]For mining and manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.
[2]South: Includes the following 17 States—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.
[3]West: Includes California, Oregon, and Washington.
[4]North: Includes all States except the 17 listed as South in footnote 2.
[5]Not available.
[6]Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating room instructors; and pay-station attendants. In 1960, such employees made up 35 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
[7]Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1960, such employees made up 30 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
[8]Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.
*Class I Railroads - March 1961 data are: $111.41; 42.2; and $2.64.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross and spendable average weekly earnings in industrial and construction activities, in current and 1947-49 dollars[1]

Type of earnings	Mining			Contract construction			Manufacturing		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
Gross average weekly earnings:									
Current dollars	$108.54	$107.32	$110.70	$123.03	$120.33	$119.56	$92.90	$91.57	$91.37
1947-49 dollars	85.20	84.17	87.65	96.57	94.38	94.66	72.92	71.82	72.34
Spendable average weekly earnings:									
Worker with no dependents:									
Current dollars	87.22	86.29	88.88	98.32	96.25	95.66	75.05	74.00	73.85
1947-49 dollars	68.46	67.68	70.37	77.17	75.49	75.74	58.91	58.04	58.47
Worker with 3 dependents:									
Current dollars	95.46	94.46	97.23	107.34	105.13	104.50	82.64	81.57	81.41
1947-49 dollars	74.93	74.09	76.98	84.25	82.45	82.74	64.87	63.98	64.46

[1]For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
ALABAMA	$76.04	$76.24	$76.03	39.4	39.3	39.6	$1.93	$1.94	$1.92
Birmingham	99.45	99.45	101.81	39.0	39.0	40.4	2.55	2.55	2.52
Mobile	91.71	93.85	91.71	39.7	39.6	40.4	2.31	2.37	2.27
ALASKA	131.20	135.72	133.82	39.4	39.0	38.9	3.33	3.48	3.44
ARIZONA	101.15	101.00	99.39	40.3	40.4	40.9	2.51	2.50	2.43
Phoenix	101.56	100.10	100.28	40.3	40.2	41.1	2.52	2.49	2.44
ARKANSAS	63.99	62.80	63.70	40.5	39.5	41.1	1.58	1.59	1.55
Fort Smith	68.61	66.81	63.41	40.6	39.3	38.9	1.69	1.70	1.63
Little Rock-North Little Rock	64.24	62.95	63.99	39.9	39.1	40.5	1.61	1.61	1.58
Pine Bluff	76.14	77.11	73.71	40.5	40.8	40.5	1.88	1.89	1.82
CALIFORNIA	107.59	105.99	103.62	39.7	39.4	39.7	2.71	2.69	2.61
Bakersfield	110.88	108.47	107.74	39.6	39.3	40.2	2.80	2.76	2.68
Fresno	92.26	89.41	84.11	37.2	36.2	36.1	2.48	2.47	2.33
Los Angeles-Long Beach	105.87	105.21	102.29	39.8	39.7	39.8	2.66	2.65	2.57
Sacramento	116.81	114.44	113.29	40.7	39.6	40.9	2.87	2.89	2.77
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	111.10	108.65	106.93	40.4	39.8	40.2	2.75	2.73	2.66
San Diego	112.87	113.27	110.84	40.6	40.6	40.9	2.78	2.79	2.71
San Francisco-Oakland	113.78	111.55	107.64	39.1	38.6	39.0	2.91	2.89	2.76
San Jose	111.35	108.08	112.86	40.2	39.3	41.8	2.77	2.75	2.70
Stockton	100.62	97.41	95.89	38.7	38.2	39.3	2.60	2.55	2.44
COLORADO	103.73	104.04	98.90	41.0	40.8	40.7	2.53	2.55	2.43
Denver	102.31	103.22	98.33	40.6	40.8	40.8	2.52	2.53	2.41
CONNECTICUT	96.39	95.27	92.69	40.5	40.2	40.3	2.38	2.37	2.30
Bridgeport	101.35	99.72	97.03	41.2	40.7	40.6	2.46	2.45	2.39
Hartford	100.21	101.76	97.51	40.9	41.2	40.8	2.45	2.47	2.39
New Britain	93.38	94.72	89.60	39.4	39.8	39.3	2.37	2.38	2.28
New Haven	92.97	92.27	91.25	39.9	39.6	40.2	2.33	2.33	2.27
Stamford	99.94	100.50	97.69	40.3	40.4	40.2	2.48	2.49	2.43
Waterbury	96.63	95.75	92.17	40.6	40.4	39.9	2.38	2.37	2.31
DELAWARE	93.25	89.47	91.58	40.9	38.9	40.7	2.28	2.30	2.25
Wilmington	108.12	104.02	105.52	40.8	39.4	40.9	2.65	2.64	2.58
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington	100.47	102.11	98.21	39.4	40.2	39.6	2.55	2.54	2.48
FLORIDA	79.46	77.93	76.59	41.6	40.8	41.4	1.91	1.91	1.85
Jacksonville	81.60	80.59	81.81	40.0	39.7	40.3	2.04	2.03	2.03
Miami	76.55	76.57	75.14	40.5	40.3	40.4	1.89	1.90	1.86
Tampa-St. Petersburg	77.08	75.98	77.65	41.0	40.2	42.2	1.88	1.89	1.84
GEORGIA	66.23	65.07	66.63	39.9	39.2	39.9	1.66	1.66	1.67
Atlanta	83.39	81.56	82.19	39.9	39.4	39.9	2.09	2.07	2.06
Savannah	96.08	90.03	89.01	42.7	41.3	41.4	2.25	2.18	2.15
IDAHO	87.86	85.41	88.66	39.4	39.0	40.3	2.23	2.19	2.20
ILLINOIS	(1)	99.78	97.74	(1)	39.7	40.1	(1)	2.51	2.44
Chicago	(1)	100.95	99.33	(1)	39.7	40.1	(1)	2.54	2.48
INDIANA	102.00	100.17	100.90	39.8	39.3	40.2	2.56	2.55	2.51
Indianapolis	(1)	99.65	98.91	(1)	39.9	40.5	(1)	2.50	2.44
IOWA	98.36	96.70	92.50	40.3	39.9	39.9	2.44	2.43	2.32
Des Moines	100.45	98.20	99.18	38.7	38.3	39.3	2.59	2.56	2.53
KANSAS	98.81	98.05	95.34	41.0	40.8	41.0	2.41	2.40	2.33
Topeka	98.32	97.37	102.09	41.3	40.3	43.3	2.38	2.42	2.36
Wichita	103.13	103.48	97.16	40.3	40.5	39.9	2.56	2.55	2.44

See footnotes at end of table.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas--Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
KENTUCKY	$86.85	$85.67	$85.20	39.3	39.3	40.0	$2.21	$2.18	$2.13
Louisville	99.19	99.46	96.06	39.8	39.9	39.9	2.49	2.49	2.41
LOUISIANA	89.95	89.54	86.28	40.7	40.7	40.7	2.21	2.20	2.12
Baton Rouge	121.25	121.06	119.11	41.1	40.9	41.5	2.95	2.96	2.87
New Orleans	91.94	91.83	88.26	39.8	40.1	39.4	2.31	2.29	2.24
Shreveport	83.84	85.49	80.39	40.5	41.3	40.6	2.07	2.07	1.98
MAINE	71.71	71.71	70.80	39.4	39.4	40.0	1.82	1.82	1.77
Lewiston-Auburn	58.97	54.61	58.40	36.4	33.5	36.5	1.62	1.63	1.60
Portland	84.46	83.03	81.36	41.4	40.9	41.3	2.04	2.03	1.97
MARYLAND	92.50	91.80	91.94	39.7	39.4	40.5	2.33	2.33	2.27
Baltimore	97.51	96.38	96.87	39.8	39.5	40.7	2.45	2.44	2.38
MASSACHUSETTS	84.67	84.07	82.58	39.2	39.1	39.7	2.16	2.15	2.08
Boston	92.20	91.57	88.31	39.4	39.3	39.6	2.34	2.33	2.23
Fall River	59.85	61.75	60.52	35.0	35.9	36.9	1.71	1.72	1.64
New Bedford	66.75	66.91	64.98	37.5	37.8	38.0	1.78	1.77	1.71
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	88.98	88.53	88.00	39.9	39.7	40.0	2.23	2.23	2.20
Worcester	87.69	86.46	88.26	38.8	38.6	40.3	2.26	2.24	2.19
MICHIGAN	112.96	111.72	111.23	40.4	40.0	40.7	2.80	2.79	2.73
Detroit	119.62	119.10	118.27	40.4	40.1	40.6	2.96	2.97	2.91
Flint	122.03	118.23	121.88	40.8	39.2	42.0	2.99	3.02	2.90
Grand Rapids	102.64	101.87	103.41	40.0	39.7	41.1	2.57	2.57	2.52
Lansing	112.60	116.43	118.29	40.1	40.4	41.8	2.81	2.88	2.83
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	102.52	103.24	102.56	39.1	39.3	39.6	2.62	2.63	2.59
Saginaw	110.90	108.89	109.65	40.4	39.8	41.1	2.75	2.74	2.67
MINNESOTA	97.73	97.84	93.52	40.2	40.1	40.1	2.43	2.44	2.33
Duluth	94.47	93.50	101.53	38.1	38.3	40.5	2.48	2.44	2.51
Minneapolis-St. Paul	100.59	100.38	95.85	39.8	39.8	39.8	2.53	2.52	2.41
MISSISSIPPI	60.52	60.30	60.10	39.3	38.9	39.8	1.54	1.55	1.51
Jackson	71.38	73.78	69.53	41.5	42.4	40.9	1.72	1.74	1.70
MISSOURI	88.98	88.49	87.15	38.7	38.7	39.2	2.30	2.29	2.22
Kansas City	96.66	97.26	96.29	39.1	39.4	39.9	2.47	2.47	2.42
St. Louis	99.79	99.21	98.90	39.1	39.0	39.9	2.55	2.54	2.48
MONTANA	94.35	97.17	98.55	38.2	39.5	39.9	2.47	2.46	2.47
NEBRASKA	90.48	87.32	88.00	42.0	41.0	42.6	2.15	2.13	2.06
Omaha	98.82	94.67	93.29	42.4	41.4	42.0	2.33	2.29	2.22
NEVADA	116.31	113.93	114.39	41.1	40.4	41.9	2.83	2.82	2.73
NEW HAMPSHIRE	72.98	71.31	70.45	40.1	39.4	39.8	1.82	1.81	1.77
Manchester	66.95	64.33	63.50	38.7	37.4	37.8	1.73	1.72	1.68
NEW JERSEY	96.71	95.99	94.83	39.8	39.6	40.2	2.43	2.42	2.36
Jersey City [2]	94.93	95.18	93.89	39.1	39.3	39.7	2.43	2.42	2.37
Newark [2]	97.60	96.19	96.71	40.1	39.6	40.5	2.43	2.43	2.39
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic [2]	97.63	96.63	94.04	39.8	39.7	39.9	2.45	2.43	2.36
Perth Amboy [2]	101.45	100.82	99.31	40.5	40.2	40.9	2.51	2.50	2.43
Trenton	96.08	92.65	92.53	39.9	38.7	39.9	2.41	2.39	2.32
NEW MEXICO	86.24	85.20	86.50	40.3	40.0	40.8	2.14	2.13	2.12
Albuquerque	95.04	93.41	90.54	41.5	41.7	40.6	2.29	2.24	2.23

See footnotes at end of table.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas--Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
NEW YORK	$91.56	$90.90	$89.38	38.7	38.5	38.9	$2.37	$2.36	$2.30
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	98.98	99.05	96.61	39.8	39.8	40.0	2.49	2.49	2.41
Binghamton	85.92	86.23	80.34	39.7	39.9	37.5	2.16	2.16	2.14
Buffalo	111.13	108.67	108.76	40.2	39.7	40.4	2.76	2.74	2.69
Elmira	92.26	90.59	89.57	40.4	39.8	40.1	2.28	2.27	2.23
Nassau and Suffolk Counties [2]	100.54	101.76	98.75	39.5	39.9	40.3	2.54	2.55	2.45
New York City [2]	86.53	85.92	83.96	37.4	37.1	37.5	2.31	2.31	2.24
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	91.63	91.15	89.40	38.5	38.3	38.7	2.38	2.38	2.31
Rochester	102.47	101.52	99.64	40.2	40.0	40.7	2.55	2.54	2.45
Syracuse	97.99	97.72	96.21	40.1	40.1	40.6	2.44	2.44	2.37
Utica-Rome	89.01	88.12	86.61	39.4	39.3	39.7	2.26	2.24	2.18
Westchester County [2]	94.49	92.54	92.97	39.7	39.3	40.0	2.38	2.36	2.33
NORTH CAROLINA	62.02	61.54	62.47	39.5	39.2	40.3	1.57	1.57	1.55
Charlotte	69.29	69.70	68.39	41.0	41.0	41.2	1.69	1.70	1.66
Greensboro-High Point	59.57	58.60	61.30	37.0	36.4	38.8	1.61	1.61	1.58
NORTH DAKOTA	89.88	83.77	81.80	43.6	41.3	41.2	2.06	2.03	1.98
Fargo	94.47	92.76	85.06	39.1	38.5	38.5	2.41	2.41	2.21
OHIO	107.04	104.33	104.09	40.0	39.4	40.1	2.68	2.65	2.60
Akron	110.53	109.31	111.37	38.2	37.9	39.2	2.89	2.88	2.84
Canton	103.35	104.48	96.58	38.0	38.6	36.5	2.72	2.71	2.65
Cincinnati	101.00	98.50	99.94	40.3	39.7	41.3	2.51	2.48	2.42
Cleveland	110.03	105.45	109.18	40.1	38.9	40.8	2.74	2.71	2.68
Columbus	99.95	99.78	99.37	39.8	39.8	40.4	2.51	2.51	2.46
Dayton	114.54	112.98	111.51	40.7	40.3	41.2	2.81	2.80	2.71
Toledo	110.02	107.23	108.62	39.8	39.1	40.3	2.76	2.74	2.70
Youngstown-Warren	114.44	111.83	106.88	38.3	37.8	36.6	2.99	2.96	2.92
OKLAHOMA	86.05	85.22	85.67	40.4	40.2	40.6	2.13	2.12	2.11
Oklahoma City	81.20	82.00	81.99	40.6	41.0	41.2	2.00	2.00	1.99
Tulsa	91.48	89.78	92.69	40.3	39.9	40.3	2.27	2.25	2.30
OREGON	100.93	101.83	98.79	38.7	39.0	38.5	2.61	2.61	2.57
Portland	100.51	99.89	98.26	38.6	38.3	38.9	2.60	2.61	2.53
PENNSYLVANIA	90.56	89.09	90.78	38.7	38.4	39.3	2.34	2.32	2.31
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	85.73	84.44	88.92	37.6	37.2	39.0	2.28	2.27	2.28
Erie	99.06	98.09	97.99	40.6	40.2	41.0	2.44	2.44	2.39
Harrisburg	81.80	78.31	78.95	39.9	38.2	38.7	2.05	2.05	2.04
Lancaster	81.40	79.99	79.20	39.9	39.6	40.0	2.04	2.02	1.98
Philadelphia	96.14	95.50	94.16	39.4	39.3	39.9	2.44	2.43	2.36
Pittsburgh	110.87	108.39	109.20	38.9	38.3	39.0	2.85	2.83	2.80
Reading	79.93	80.34	80.58	38.8	39.0	39.5	2.06	2.06	2.04
Scranton	66.96	65.69	66.70	37.2	36.7	37.9	1.80	1.79	1.76
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	62.83	61.95	64.13	35.7	35.4	37.5	1.76	1.75	1.71
York	79.77	79.38	77.90	40.7	40.5	41.0	1.96	1.96	1.90
RHODE ISLAND	77.97	76.04	75.01	40.4	39.4	39.9	1.93	1.93	1.88
Providence-Pawtucket	76.00	75.43	75.17	40.0	39.7	40.2	1.90	1.90	1.87
SOUTH CAROLINA	64.32	63.92	65.10	40.2	40.2	41.2	1.60	1.59	1.58
Charleston	72.40	69.92	75.35	40.0	39.5	41.4	1.81	1.77	1.82
SOUTH DAKOTA	95.80	92.73	89.26	46.0	44.4	44.8	2.08	2.09	1.99
Sioux Falls	106.42	100.91	100.78	46.7	44.3	46.0	2.28	2.28	2.19
TENNESSEE	74.24	73.68	73.60	39.7	39.4	40.0	1.87	1.87	1.84
Chattanooga	79.95	77.99	75.83	41.0	40.2	39.7	1.95	1.94	1.91
Knoxville	85.85	84.58	85.88	39.2	38.8	40.7	2.19	2.18	2.11
Memphis	83.64	84.25	81.81	40.6	40.7	40.5	2.06	2.07	2.02
Nashville	79.39	79.78	78.14	39.3	39.3	40.7	2.02	2.03	1.92

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas--Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
TEXAS	$91.46	$91.21	$89.62	41.2	40.9	41.3	$2.22	$2.23	$2.17
Dallas	82.39	81.77	81.70	41.4	41.3	41.9	1.99	1.98	1.95
Fort Worth	97.58	97.88	95.71	41.0	41.3	40.9	2.38	2.37	2.34
Houston	109.88	109.62	107.27	42.1	42.0	42.4	2.61	2.61	2.53
San Antonio	68.74	67.77	69.94	40.2	39.4	40.9	1.71	1.72	1.71
UTAH	103.72	103.08	99.70	40.2	39.8	40.2	2.58	2.59	2.48
Salt Lake City	98.89	97.51	94.07	40.2	39.8	40.2	2.46	2.45	2.34
VERMONT	77.30	76.52	77.89	40.9	40.7	42.1	1.89	1.88	1.85
Burlington	80.60	80.20	78.47	40.1	40.1	41.3	2.01	2.00	1.90
Springfield	88.94	87.45	95.26	40.8	40.3	43.3	2.18	2.17	2.20
VIRGINIA	72.28	72.10	71.91	39.5	39.4	40.4	1.83	1.83	1.78
Norfolk-Portsmouth	79.68	78.31	74.45	41.5	41.0	39.6	1.92	1.91	1.88
Richmond	81.40	82.21	79.19	39.9	40.3	40.2	2.04	2.04	1.97
WASHINGTON	106.11	105.15	102.31	39.3	38.8	39.2	2.70	2.71	2.61
Seattle	106.77	105.03	101.40	39.4	38.9	39.0	2.71	2.70	2.60
Spokane	115.37	112.63	106.26	40.2	39.8	39.5	2.87	2.83	2.69
Tacoma	102.82	102.70	100.62	38.8	38.9	38.7	2.65	2.64	2.60
WEST VIRGINIA	96.78	96.29	93.36	39.5	39.3	38.9	2.45	2.45	2.40
Charleston	120.47	121.18	115.66	40.7	40.8	40.3	2.96	2.97	2.87
Wheeling	97.14	96.72	89.63	38.7	39.0	37.5	2.51	2.48	2.39
WISCONSIN	97.08	96.54	97.73	40.3	40.1	40.9	2.41	2.41	2.39
Kenosha	109.34	102.21	126.31	39.7	37.9	44.4	2.76	2.70	2.84
La Crosse	96.63	96.97	96.72	39.6	39.8	40.7	2.44	2.44	2.38
Madison	108.36	109.82	105.77	40.4	40.5	40.6	2.68	2.71	2.60
Milwaukee	105.83	104.89	106.76	39.6	39.4	40.6	2.67	2.66	2.63
Racine	102.14	101.92	96.23	39.9	39.9	39.4	2.56	2.55	2.44
WYOMING	94.49	97.99	97.12	37.2	36.7	37.5	2.54	2.67	2.59
Casper	111.51	118.49	123.55	37.8	38.1	41.6	2.95	3.11	2.97

[1] Not available.
[2] Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table D-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing

1952 to date

(Per 100 employees)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.0
1959 [1]	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.6
1960	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.3	1.9	3.1
1961	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.5								
New hires													
1952	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.6	3.3
1953	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.1	3.0
1954	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6
1955	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.4
1956	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.3
1957	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.1	.7	1.8
1958	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.3
1959	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.0
1960	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	.7	1.6
1961	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	1.5								
Total separations													
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.6
1959 [1]	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.1	3.4
1960	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.7
1961	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.6								
Quits													
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	.8	.7	.9
1959	.9	.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.0	.9	1.3
1960	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.0	.7	.6	1.1
1961	.7	.6	.7	.8	.8								
Layoffs													
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3
1959	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.6
1960	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.0
1961	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.3								

[1] Beginning with January 1959, transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations, therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Data in all tables in Section D relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961
MANUFACTURING	3.5	3.4	1.5	1.1	2.6	2.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5
DURABLE GOODS	3.6	3.8	1.4	1.1	2.7	2.9	.7	.7	1.5	1.6
NONDURABLE GOODS[1]	3.1	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.3	2.7	1.0	1.0	.9	1.3
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.0	2.3	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	7.2	5.9	4.9	3.1	3.5	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1
Logging camps and contractors	20.4	10.2	14.9	5.1	6.3	4.6	3.3	1.8	2.8	2.1
Sawmills and planing mills	4.1	4.9	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	.9
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	4.1	5.4	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.5	1.1	1.1	.2	.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.1	3.5	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.7
Household furniture	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.1	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.8
Other furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.6	1.2	1.2	3.1	2.5	.8	.7	1.8	1.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	3.4	3.6	.9	.9	2.5	3.2	.7	.5	1.3	2.1
Glass and glass products	3.6	3.6	.9	.8	4.3	5.6	.9	.6	2.6	4.1
Cement, hydraulic	4.8	4.9	.9	.4	1.2	1.6	.2	.2	.6	1.0
Structural clay products	4.5	4.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.5	.7	.8	.6	1.3
Pottery and related products	2.1	3.7	.8	.9	1.9	2.4	.6	.8	.8	1.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	4.2	4.1	.6	.5	2.1	2.0	.4	.4	1.3	1.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	5.5	5.2	.2	.1	1.8	1.6	.2	.2	1.2	1.0
Iron and steel foundries	3.1	2.9	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.5	.6	.6	.9	1.6
Gray-iron foundries	2.9	2.6	1.5	.9	2.0	2.2	.7	.7	.8	1.2
Malleable-iron foundries	3.6	3.8	1.0	.9	1.4	1.6	.5	.6	.3	.5
Steel foundries	3.3	2.9	1.0	1.1	2.2	3.3	.5	.4	1.2	2.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:										
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.5	1.4	.9	.5	1.3	2.6	.3	.6	.5	1.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:										
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.3	2.3	.8	.5	1.1	.9	.3	.2	.4	.3
Nonferrous foundries	4.6	5.9	1.2	1.4	2.8	3.2	.7	.8	1.7	1.8
Other primary metal industries:										
Iron and steel forgings	3.8	4.8	1.2	.8	2.0	2.4	.5	.5	1.1	1.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	3.8	5.0	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.7	.8	.7	1.2	1.6
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.6	3.8	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.0	.8	.7	.6	1.0
Cutlery and edge tools	1.1	1.4	.8	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	.7	.5	.7
Hand tools	1.9	1.7	1.0	.8	1.6	1.7	.5	.5	.8	.8
Hardware	5.2	5.2	1.7	1.1	1.8	2.2	.9	.7	.5	1.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	3.8	3.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	.6	.5	.9	1.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	5.0	4.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.0	.5	.5	.2	1.0
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.2	3.4	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	.7	.6	1.3	1.3
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	4.3	2.2	1.8	2.7	3.1	.9	.7	1.2	1.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	3.7	7.9	1.0	.8	2.8	2.8	.8	.5	1.6	1.9
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	2.6	2.5	.9	.9	2.4	2.3	.5	.5	1.4	1.2
Engines and turbines	3.3	2.4	.5	.9	2.8	2.0	.3	.5	2.1	1.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(2)	4.6	(2)	1.0	(2)	4.5	(2)	.7	(2)	2.0
Construction and mining machinery	2.6	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.3	.6	.6	.8	1.3
Metalworking machinery	1.8	1.8	.7	.8	2.1	2.2	.5	.5	1.2	1.3
Machine tools	1.6	1.6	.6	.7	1.3	1.5	.4	.5	.6	.7
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	1.6	1.5	.7	.6	2.4	2.8	.5	.3	1.6	2.1
Machine-tool accessories	2.6	2.8	1.0	1.4	3.4	2.9	.9	.8	1.8	1.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.0	.6	.6	.9	1.0
General industrial machinery	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.9	.6	.6	1.0	.9
Office and store machines and devices	2.0	1.7	1.0	.9	2.2	1.9	.6	.6	.6	.7
Service-industry and household machines	2.7	2.1	.9	.7	2.4	1.8	.4	.4	1.5	1.0
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.0	2.6	.9	.4	1.8	2.4	.5	.4	.9	1.6
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	2.6	2.4	1.1	.9	2.4	2.6	.7	.7	1.1	1.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.6	2.3	.9	.7	2.0	2.0	.6	.5	.7	.8
Communication equipment	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.6	.8	.9	1.1	1.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.4	3.5	1.3	1.4	3.7	3.5	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.7
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	1.0	.6	.9	.5	1.0	1.1	.4	.3	.3	.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.5	3.0	1.5	1.2	3.7	3.9	.9	.8	2.0	2.1

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry—Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961
Durable Goods—Continued										
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	(2)	5.1	(2)	0.8	(2)	4.4	(2)	0.6	(2)	3.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	(2)	6.7	(2)	.3	(2)	3.9	(2)	.4	(2)	2.5
Aircraft and parts	1.8	2.1	0.7	1.1	3.0	2.9	0.7	.7	1.9	1.7
Aircraft	1.7	2.0	.6	1.0	3.0	3.0	.7	.7	1.9	1.8
Aircraft engines and parts	1.6	2.4	.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	.6	.6	1.1	.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	(2)	1.9	(2)	1.6	(2)	2.9	(2)	.7	(2)	1.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.6	2.8	2.5	1.7	5.5	4.2	1.2	1.0	3.0	2.5
Ship and boat building and repairing	5.7	9.5	2.8	2.3	5.8	11.9	1.3	1.3	3.9	10.1
Railroad equipment	10.6	11.0	.1	.1	15.1	8.8	.3	.3	13.2	7.9
Locomotives and parts	(2)	2.2	(2)	.1	(2)	3.2	(2)	.4	(2)	2.3
Railroad and street cars	16.9	23.9	.1	.2	21.7	16.9	.2	.3	19.8	15.9
Other transportation equipment	4.0	3.5	2.9	1.2	2.7	1.0	.9	.6	1.5	.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.0	1.6	1.0	.8	1.6	1.8	.7	.6	.5	.9
Photographic apparatus	(2)	1.0	(2)	.6	(2)	.9	(2)	.4	(2)	.3
Watches and clocks	2.9	2.7	1.0	.8	1.6	3.9	.5	.6	.8	2.7
Professional and scientific instruments	2.1	1.7	1.1	.9	1.7	1.8	.8	.6	.5	.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	5.1	4.5	2.5	1.7	3.4	3.6	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	1.5	1.0	1.0	.8	2.6	2.0	.9	.9	1.4	.8
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.7	3.7	1.6	1.3	2.8	3.4	.7	.7	1.5	2.2
Meat products	3.9	4.1	.9	.6	2.5	3.9	.5	.4	1.5	3.1
Grain-mill products	3.1	2.6	1.4	1.1	3.4	3.6	.6	.7	2.4	2.5
Bakery products	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.6	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0
Beverages:										
Malt liquors	(2)	4.4	(2)	1.5	(2)	2.5	(2)	.4	(2)	1.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1.5	.9	.6	.3	1.9	2.4	.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
Cigarettes	.7	.4	.3	.1	.4	1.1	.1	.6	.1	.3
Cigars	2.9	1.6	1.2	.7	4.5	4.9	1.3	2.1	3.0	2.7
Tobacco and snuff	1.0	1.2	.4	.2	1.6	1.3	.3	.5	.7	.3
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	3.3	3.1	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.2	.9	1.0
Yarn and thread mills	3.6	4.3	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.8	1.6	1.4	.9	.9
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	.9	1.0
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.1	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.2	.9	.8
Woolen and worsted	5.3	6.3	2.9	2.6	2.9	4.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.4
Knitting mills	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.8	1.6	1.4	.7	1.0
Full-fashioned hosiery	(2)	1.9	(2)	1.6	(2)	2.8	(2)	1.6	(2)	.5
Seamless hosiery	4.3	2.8	2.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.4	1.1	.4	1.2
Knit underwear	(2)	3.3	(2)	1.5	(2)	2.0	(2)	1.3	(2)	.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1.7	1.7	1.0	.9	1.3	1.5	.6	.5	.4	.6
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(2)	3.9	(2)	1.2	(2)	3.8	(2)	.8	(2)	2.7
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	3.5	3.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	3.8	1.8	1.8	.9	1.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.1	.7	1.2	3.0	5.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.1	3.4	2.6	2.1	2.9	3.5	1.9	1.8	.7	1.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.1	.6	.6	.8	1.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.9	1.5	1.0	.9	1.4	1.5	.4	.4	.6	.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.1	3.1	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.9	1.0	.9	.7	1.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.9	1.8	1.2	.9	1.3	1.4	.5	.4	.5	.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.4	2.2	.9	.7	1.1	2.0	.4	.3	.5	1.4
Industrial organic chemicals	2.0	1.3	1.2	.6	1.2	1.0	.3	.3	.6	.4
Synthetic fibers	1.2	1.2	.6	.5	1.5	1.0	.2	.2	1.1	.5
Drugs and medicines	1.3	1.2	.9	.8	1.2	1.2	.6	.6	.3	.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.5	2.7	1.4	.9	1.5	1.0	.6	.5	.2	.2
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	1.5	1.2	.5	.3	.8	1.0	.2	.2	.2	.5
Petroleum refining	.5	.4	.2	.2	.6	.8	.2	.3	.1	.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS	3.4	3.7	1.0	.8	2.0	1.9	.6	.5	.9	.8
Tires and inner tubes	1.9	2.5	.3	.2	1.2	1.6	.2	.2	.7	.6
Rubber footwear	5.5	4.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.1	1.7	.3	.3
Other rubber products	4.2	4.5	1.0	.9	2.4	2.0	.7	.6	1.2	1.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	5.7	3.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	4.4	1.8	1.6	.9	2.1
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	2.3	3.1	1.2	1.1	2.8	2.1	.7	.6	1.7	1.0
Footwear (except rubber)	6.2	3.7	3.3	1.9	3.2	4.7	2.0	1.7	.8	2.3

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry--Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961
NONMANUFACTURING:										
METAL MINING	(2)	3.3	(2)	1.0	(2)	2.2	(2)	0.9	(2)	0.6
Iron mining	(2)	2.7	(2)	.1	(2)	1.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.5
Copper mining	(2)	4.4	(2)	.6	(2)	2.3	(2)	.6	(2)	1.0
Lead and zinc mining	(2)	1.5	(2)	1.0	(2)	2.2	(2)	1.4	(2)	.2
ANTHRACITE MINING	(2)	1.2	(2)	.1	(2)	2.2	(2)	.3	(2)	1.3
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	1.7	.8	0.4	.2	1.9	1.9	0.4	.2	1.2	1.2
COMMUNICATION:										
Telephone	(2)	1.0	-	-	(2)	1.2	(2)	.8	(2)	.1
Telegraph[3]	(2)	1.3	-	-	(2)	1.3	(2)	.5	(2)	.4

[1]Data for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group are excluded.
[2]Not available.
[3]Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961
ALABAMA [1]	3.9	3.6	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.4	0.8	0.7	2.1	2.3
Birmingham	3.8	2.5	.7	.8	2.6	3.9	.3	.3	1.8	3.1
Mobile [1]	10.6	6.9	1.0	1.4	12.4	6.3	.6	.6	11.2	5.2
ARIZONA	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.6
Phoenix	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8
ARKANSAS	4.9	6.0	3.1	2.6	4.3	4.2	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.2
Fort Smith	3.7	7.5	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.8	1.3	1.3	.5	1.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock	5.5	4.3	3.6	2.0	2.7	3.9	1.8	1.4	.4	2.0
Pine Bluff	3.3	4.0	2.4	2.1	4.6	2.1	1.5	.9	2.6	.5
CALIFORNIA [1]	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.9	4.0	4.3	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach [1]	4.2	4.3	2.8	2.9	4.3	4.8	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.6
Sacramento [1]	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	.9	.8	.3	.4
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario [1]	4.7	4.2	2.3	2.6	4.4	4.1	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.4
San Diego [1]	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
San Francisco-Oakland [1]	4.9	5.2	2.5	2.6	4.4	4.1	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.5
San Jose [1]	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.1	.3	.8
Stockton [1]	5.6	10.2	3.5	3.2	4.1	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	.8
CONNECTICUT	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.6	.9	.9	1.1	1.2
Bridgeport	1.8	1.5	.9	.9	2.2	2.1	.8	.7	1.1	1.1
Hartford	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.0	.9	.8	.7	.8
New Britain	2.4	2.7	1.1	1.0	2.8	2.4	.8	.7	1.6	1.1
New Haven	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.5	.9	1.0	.5	.9
Waterbury	2.6	2.0	1.2	.5	2.9	2.5	.8	.8	1.6	1.3
DELAWARE [1]	1.9	8.5	.9	1.1	1.8	8.6	.5	.5	.8	7.6
Wilmington [1]	1.3	8.1	.6	.7	1.3	8.1	.3	.3	.6	7.5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:										
Washington	3.5	2.7	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.0	1.6	2.0	.3	.4
FLORIDA	5.3	4.7	3.5	3.2	5.5	7.5	1.9	1.9	3.0	4.9
Jacksonville	5.1	5.7	3.7	3.2	4.6	5.3	.3	1.6	2.6	3.3
Miami	5.1	4.9	4.5	2.8	5.8	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.7	1.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg	5.8	4.0	3.0	2.6	6.2	6.8	1.5	1.3	4.3	4.5
GEORGIA	3.5	3.7	2.1	2.0	3.2	3.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Atlanta [2]	3.5	3.4	2.1	2.0	3.3	3.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.8
IDAHO [3]	8.5	6.2	4.9	2.9	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.3	2.6	3.0
INDIANA [1]	4.2	3.6	1.1	.9	2.6	3.7	.6	.5	1.5	2.7
Indianapolis [4]	3.3	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.9	4.0	.6	.5	.7	2.9
IOWA	3.5	3.3	1.5	1.1	3.1	3.4	1.0	.9	1.8	2.2
Des Moines	3.5	3.2	2.1	1.5	3.4	3.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6
KANSAS [5]	3.4	3.6	2.1	1.9	3.6	3.2	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.8
Topeka	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.0	.7	.9
Wichita [5]	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.4	3.8	2.5	.9	.9	2.5	1.3
KENTUCKY	3.6	3.0	.8	.7	2.8	3.4	.6	.6	1.9	2.4
LOUISIANA	3.2	2.8	1.8	1.2	2.1	2.6	.6	.6	1.2	1.6
New Orleans [6]	3.8	4.0	1.3	1.5	3.6	3.4	.7	.7	2.6	2.3
MAINE	4.2	3.2	2.0	1.6	3.8	4.3	1.3	1.0	1.9	2.7
Portland	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.5	.8	.7	.9	.5

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961
MARYLAND	4.1	4.2	1.4	1.7	3.3	3.5	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.1
Baltimore	3.9	4.0	1.3	1.6	3.3	3.3	.9	.8	2.0	2.0
MASSACHUSETTS	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.7	3.5	3.7	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.9
Boston	3.4	2.8	1.6	1.7	3.6	4.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.3
Fall River	5.5	4.3	2.5	2.1	5.4	3.5	1.4	1.4	3.5	1.6
New Bedford	3.6	3.9	1.6	1.6	3.6	3.7	1.0	.9	1.9	2.2
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.2	3.4	3.2	.9	.8	2.0	1.9
Worcester	2.1	2.5	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.9	.8	.7	1.7	1.6
MINNESOTA	4.1	3.8	2.1	1.7	3.2	3.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	3.9	3.9	1.8	1.5	3.2	3.7	1.0	.9	1.5	2.2
MISSISSIPPI	5.0	5.0	2.9	2.6	4.2	4.8	1.4	1.3	2.3	3.0
Jackson	4.3	4.1	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.4	1.5	1.1	.9	.9
MISSOURI	3.4	3.5	1.7	1.6	3.2	3.4	1.1	1.0	1.7	2.0
MONTANA [3]	4.6	3.1	3.7	1.7	2.7	3.7	1.4	1.3	.5	1.9
NEVADA	(7)	5.8	(7)	3.9	(7)	3.8	(7)	1.7	(7)	1.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.6	3.3	2.1	2.1	3.9	5.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.7
NEW MEXICO	3.7	5.0	3.0	3.5	4.7	4.6	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.2
Albuquerque	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	2.0	2.0	.6	.9
NEW YORK	3.8	4.0	1.8	1.9	4.7	4.0	.9	.9	3.2	2.4
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	2.8	2.3	.6	.6	2.7	2.7	.5	.5	1.4	1.3
Binghamton	2.6	2.7	.9	1.1	2.6	2.9	1.0	1.0	.4	.5
Buffalo	3.8	2.7	.5	.6	2.6	3.6	.3	.4	1.9	2.9
Elmira	4.4	3.5	1.1	1.3	3.3	5.6	.5	.7	1.7	4.4
Nassau and Suffolk Counties	2.7	3.5	1.9	2.0	3.4	2.8	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.1
New York City	4.7	5.1	2.7	2.8	7.0	5.3	1.0	1.1	5.2	3.4
Rochester	1.8	1.7	.8	.9	1.6	2.2	.6	.7	.6	1.2
Syracuse	2.4	2.8	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.4	.7	.8	.8	1.2
Utica-Rome	3.1	3.4	.8	1.0	3.0	2.8	.6	.5	2.0	1.9
Westchester County	4.4	3.7	1.9	2.0	3.7	3.4	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.8
NORTH CAROLINA	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.6	2.5	1.3	1.1	.9	1.0
Charlotte	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.4	.5	.6
Greensboro-High Point	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.7	1.5	1.4	.3	.8
NORTH DAKOTA	5.7	5.7	3.6	3.0	2.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	.3	.6
Fargo	6.1	6.2	3.4	3.2	1.8	3.0	1.1	1.6	.2	.6
OKLAHOMA [8]	3.8	3.6	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7
Oklahoma City	3.6	3.6	2.4	2.3	4.0	3.7	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.8
Tulsa [8]	3.7	2.8	1.6	1.4	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.1	.9	.7
OREGON [1]	8.0	6.1	4.7	3.4	3.9	4.8	1.7	1.2	1.6	3.1
Portland [1]	5.4	5.9	3.1	3.8	3.7	4.8	1.0	.9	2.2	3.4
RHODE ISLAND	5.4	4.9	2.6	2.3	4.9	5.9	1.4	1.6	2.8	3.6
Providence-Pawtucket	4.4	5.0	2.4	2.2	4.7	6.0	1.4	1.5	2.7	3.8
SOUTH CAROLINA [9]	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.9	3.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.1	.9
Charleston	3.5	6.0	2.6	4.0	4.5	3.4	1.6	1.7	2.1	.6

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961
SOUTH DAKOTA	5.1	5.4	3.4	3.1	3.7	4.5	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.7
Sioux Falls	3.6	4.4	1.9	1.6	3.4	4.2	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.8
TENNESSEE	3.3	3.1	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.7	.9	.8	1.1	1.5
Chattanooga [6]	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.1	2.1	3.0	.9	.9	.7	1.6
Knoxville	1.2	1.8	.4	.7	1.5	2.3	.4	.6	.9	1.4
Memphis	4.4	3.6	2.2	1.7	2.8	3.4	.9	.8	1.4	2.2
Nashville	3.8	3.7	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.8
TEXAS [10]	2.5	3.0	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.0	1.1	.8	.9
VERMONT	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.3	2.5	2.8	1.0	.9	1.1	1.5
Burlington	2.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	2.6	2.7	.7	.9	1.7	1.4
Springfield	1.7	1.0	.3	.2	1.0	2.6	.1	.3	.6	1.9
VIRGINIA	3.0	3.4	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4
Norfolk-Portsmouth	5.7	8.0	3.7	5.4	4.4	5.8	1.7	1.6	2.1	3.4
Richmond	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.6	1.0	.9	1.5	1.2
WASHINGTON [1]	4.5	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4
WEST VIRGINIA	3.4	3.3	1.0	.9	2.1	2.5	.6	.4	.9	1.7
Charleston	1.2	.9	.5	.3	.8	1.5	.2	.2	.4	1.0
Wheeling	2.1	3.9	.4	.5	1.5	1.6	.3	.3	.7	.9

[1] Excludes canning and preserving.
[2] Excludes agricultural chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing.
[3] Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.
[4] Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.
[5] Excludes instruments and related products.
[6] Excludes printing and publishing.
[7] Not available.
[8] Excludes new-hire rate for transportation.
[9] Excludes tobacco stemming and redrying.
[10] Excludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Explanatory Notes

Additional information concerning the preparation of the labor force, employment, hours and earnings, and labor turnover series--concepts and scope, survey methods, and limitations--is contained in technical notes for each of these series, available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics free of charge. Use order blank on page 9-E.

INTRODUCTION

The statistics in this periodical are compiled from two major sources: (1) household interviews and (2) payroll reports from employers.

Data based on household interviews are obtained from a sample survey of the population. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides a comprehensive measure of the labor force, i.e., the total number of persons 14 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed. It also provides data on their personal and economic characteristics such as age, sex, color, marital status, occupations, hours of work, and duration of unemployment. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 35,000 households in 333 areas throughout the country and is based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Data based on establishment payroll records are compiled each month from mail questionnaires by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies. The payroll survey provides detailed industry information on nonagricultural wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, average hourly and weekly earnings, and labor turnover for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas.

The figures are based on payroll reports from a sample of 180,000 establishments employing about 25 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full- or part-time, who received pay during the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Relation between the household and payroll series

The household and payroll data supplement one another, each providing significant types of information that the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are readily obtained only from the household survey whereas detailed industrial classifications can be reliably derived only from establishment reports.

Data from these two sources differ from each other because of differences in definition and coverage, sources of information, methods of collection, and estimating procedures. Sampling variability and response errors are additional reasons for discrepancies. The factors which have a differential effect on levels and trends of the two series are described below:

Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment comprises wage and salary workers (including domestics and other private household workers), self-employed persons, and unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterprises. Employment in both farm and nonfarm industries is included. The payroll survey covers only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments.

Multiple jobholding. The household approach provides information on the work status of the population without duplication since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. In the figures based on establishment records, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all persons who had jobs but were not at work during the survey week--that is, were not working or looking for work but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off. In the figures based on payroll reports, persons on paid sick leave, paid vacation, or paid holiday are included, but not those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period.

Hours of Work

The household survey measures hours actually worked whereas the payroll survey measures hours paid for by employers. In the household survey data, all persons with a job but not at work are excluded from the hours distributions and the computations of average hours. In the payroll survey, employees on paid vacation, paid holiday, or paid sick leave are included and assigned the number of hours for which they were paid during the reporting period.

Comparability of the household interview data with other series

Unemployment insurance data. The unemployed total from the household survey includes all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims, prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor, exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (agriculture, State and local government, domestic service, self-employed, unpaid family work, nonprofit organizations, and firms below a minimum size).

In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work and persons working only a few hours during the week are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified as employed rather than unemployed in the household survey.

Agricultural employment estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 14 in the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) series and the treatment of dual jobholders who are counted more than once if they worked on more than one farm during the reporting period. There are also wide differences in sampling techniques and collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terms of impact on differences in level and trend of the two series.

Comparability of the payroll employment data with other series

Statistics on manufactures and business, Bureau of the Census. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the Bureau of the Census from

its censuses or annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments and the censuses of business establishments. The major reason for lack of comparability is different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central administrative offices and auxiliary units, and in the industrial classification of establishments due to different reporting patterns by multi-unit companies. There are also differences in the scope of the industries covered, e.g., the Census of Business excludes professional services, transportation companies, and financial establishments, while these are included in BLS statistics.

County Business Patterns. Data in County Business Patterns, published jointly by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Health, Education, and Welfare, differ from BLS establishment statistics in the units considered integral parts of an establishment and in industrial classification. In addition, CBP data exclude employment in nonprofit institutions, interstate railroads, and government.

Employment covered by Unemployment Insurance programs. Not all nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs. All workers in certain activities, such as nonprofit organizations and interstate railroads, are excluded. In addition, small firms in covered industries are also excluded in 32 States. In general, these are establishments with less than four employees.

LABOR FORCE DATA

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population, the personal, occupational, and other economic characteristics of employed and unemployed persons, and related labor force data are compiled for the BLS by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). (A detailed description of this survey appears in Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 5. This report is available from BLS on request.)

These monthly surveys of the population are conducted with a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 14 years of age and over. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, ending nearest the 15th of the month. This is known as the survey week. Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week.

Inmates of institutions and persons under 14 years of age are not covered in the regular monthly enumerations and are excluded from the population and labor force statistics shown in this report. Data on members of the Armed Forces, who are included as part of the categories "total noninstitutional population" and "total labor force," are obtained from the Department of Defense.

The sample for CPS is spread over 333 areas comprising 641 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. At present, completed interviews are obtained each month from about 35,000 households. There are about 1,500 additional sample households from which information should be collected but is not because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey of about 4 percent. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan provides for approximately three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next, and one-half to be common with the same month a year ago.

CONCEPTS

Employed Persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all either as paid employees, or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working or looking for work but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off. Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week.

Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries, temporarily in the United States, who are not living on the premises of an Embassy (e.g., Mexican migratory farm workers).

Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, and painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed Persons comprise all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week); or (c) would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community. Persons in this latter category will usually be residents of a community in which there are only a few dominant industries which were shut down during the survey week. Not included in this category are persons who say they were not looking for work because they were too old, too young, or handicapped in any way.

The Unemployment Rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force, i.e., the sum of the employed and unemployed. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, color, etc. When applied to industry and occupation groups, the labor-force base for the unemployment rate also represents the sum of the employed and the unemployed, the latter classified according to industry and occupation of their latest full-time civilian job.

Duration of Unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work or would have been looking for work except for temporary illness, or belief that no work was available in their line of work or in the community. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. Average duration is an arithmetic mean computed from a distribution by single weeks of unemployment.

The Civilian Labor Force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. The "total labor force" also includes members of the Armed Forces stationed either in the United States or abroad.

Not in Labor Force includes all civilians 14 years and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, and "other." The "other" group includes for the most part retired persons, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker apply to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. The occupation and industry groups used in data derived from the CPS household interviews are defined as in the 1960 Census of Population. Information on the detailed categories included in these groups is available upon request.

The industrial classification system used in the Census of Population and the Current Population Survey differs somewhat from that used by the BLS in its reports on employment, by industry. Employment levels by industry from the household survey, although useful for many analytical purposes, are not published in order to avoid public misunderstanding since they differ from the payroll series because of differences in classification, sampling variability, and other reasons. The industry figures from the household survey are used as a base for published distributions on hours of work, unemployment rates, and other

characteristics of industry groups such as age, sex, and occupation.

The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary workers," subdivided into private and government workers, "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a governmental unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Hours of Work statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For example, a person who normally works 40 hours a week but who was off on the Veterans Day holiday would be reported as working 32 hours even though he was paid for the holiday.

For persons working in more than one job, the figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week. However, all the hours are credited to the major job.

Persons who worked 35 hours or more in the survey week are designated as working "full time"; persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part time." Part-time workers are classified by their usual status at their present job (either full time or part time) and by their reason for working part time during the survey week (economic or other reasons). "Economic reasons" include: Slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. "Other reasons" include: Labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-time work and full-time worker only during peak season.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The estimating procedure is essentially one of using sample results to obtain percentages of the population in a given category. The published estimates are then obtained by multiplying these percentage distributions by independent estimates of the population. The principal steps involved are shown below. Under the estimation methods used in the CPS, all of the results for a given month become available simultaneously and are based on returns from the entire panel of respondents. There are no subsequent adjustments to independent benchmark data on labor force, employment, or unemployment. Therefore, revisions of the historical data are not an inherent feature of this statistical program.

1. Noninterview adjustment. The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment is made separately by groups of sample areas and, within these, for six groups--color (white and nonwhite) within the three residence categories (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm). The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 3 to 5 percent depending on weather, vacations, etc.

2. Ratio estimates. The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as a whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:

a. First-stage ratio estimate. This is the procedure in which the sample proportions are weighted by the known 1950 Census data on the color-residence distribution of the population. This step takes into account the differences existing at the time of the 1950 Census between the color-residence distribution for the Nation and for the sample areas.

b. Second-stage ratio estimate. In this step, the sample proportions are weighted by independent current estimates of the population by age, sex, and color. These estimates are prepared by carrying forward the most recent census data (1950) to take account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.

3. Composite estimate procedure. In deriving statistics for a given month, a composite estimating procedure is used which takes account of net changes from the previous month for continuing parts of the sample (75 percent) as well as the sample results for the current month. This procedure reduces the sampling variability especially of month-to-month changes but also of the levels for most items.

Seasonal Adjustment

The seasonal adjustment method used for the labor force series is an adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method, with a provision for "moving" adjustment factors to take account of changing seasonal patterns. In the case of unemployment, four age-sex groups (male and female unemployed workers under age 20 and aged 20 and over) are separately adjusted for seasonal variation and are then added to give a seasonally adjusted total unemployment figure. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment is derived by dividing the seasonally adjusted figure for total unemployment (the sum of the four seasonally adjusted age-sex components) by the figure for the seasonally adjusted civilian labor force. A description of the basic method was published in the August 1960 Monthly Labor Review; the method for unemployment is discussed on page xii of the February 1961 issue of Employment and Earnings.

Seasonal adjustment factors for major components of the labor force to be applied to data for 1959 and later are shown in table A. Seasonally adjusted aggregates for these and other major series for the period July 1948 through December 1960 are shown on pages xiii through xxiii of the February 1961 issue. These factors and seasonally adjusted data replace those published in BLS Special Labor Force Report No. 8, New Seasonal Adjustment Factors for Labor Force Components.

Table A. Seasonal adjustment factors for the labor force and major components, to be used for the period 1959-61

Month	Civilian labor force	Employment			Unemployment			
					Males		Females	
		Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Aged 14 to 19	Aged 20 and over	Aged 14 to 19	Aged 20 and over
Jan...	97.7	96.8	81.0	98.6	96.5	124.6	73.8	110.6
Feb...	97.8	96.8	80.5	98.5	95.2	131.9	75.2	108.6
Mar...	98.4	97.7	86.2	98.9	91.0	124.6	76.2	103.0
Apr...	99.0	98.8	95.0	99.2	85.0	108.1	88.3	99.3
May...	100.2	100.3	106.7	99.6	93.0	94.7	110.0	99.4
June..	102.6	102.1	119.5	100.2	172.6	92.8	203.0	100.3
July..	102.8	102.6	117.6	101.0	141.7	90.9	149.3	102.4
Aug...	101.8	102.3	111.3	101.3	99.4	84.9	99.4	99.7
Sept..	100.2	101.1	108.8	100.3	76.9	79.3	86.0	96.0
Oct...	100.7	101.7	110.4	100.9	75.8	77.8	73.5	93.8
Nov...	99.8	100.2	97.7	100.5	82.9	90.3	92.8	97.9
Dec...	99.2	99.4	85.6	101.0	89.8	101.1	72.7	88.5

Reliability of the Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same schedules and procedures.

The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The chances are about two out of three that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B shows the average standard error for the major employment status categories, by sex, computed from data for 12 recent months. Estimates of change derived from the survey are also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of change for consecutive months is also shown in table B. The standard errors of level shown in table B are acceptable approximations of the standard errors of year-to-year change.

Table B. Average standard error of major employment status categories

(In thousands)

Employment status and sex	Average standard error of--	
	Monthly level	Month-to-month change (consecutive months only)
BOTH SEXES		
Labor force and total employment.	250	180
Agriculture	200	120
Nonagricultural employment	300	180
Unemployment	100	100
MALE		
Labor force and total employment.	120	90
Agriculture	180	90
Nonagricultural employment	200	120
Unemployment	75	90
FEMALE		
Labor force and total employment.	180	150
Agriculture	75	55
Nonagricultural employment	180	120
Unemployment	65	65

The figures presented in table C are to be used for other characteristics and are approximations of the standard errors of all such characteristics. They should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table C. Standard error of level of monthly estimates

(In thousands)

Size of estimate	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white
10	5	5	7	5	5	5
50	11	10	14	10	10	10
100	15	14	20	14	14	14
250	24	21	31	21	22	21
500	34	30	43	30	31	30
1,000	48	40	60	40	45	40
2,500	75	50	90	50	70	50
5,000	100	50	110	....	100	....
10,000	140	....	140	....	130	....
20,000	180	....	150	....	170	....
30,000	210	....	....	....	....	....
40,000	220	....	....	....	....	....

The standard error of the change in an item from one month to the next month is more closely related to the standard error of the monthly level for that item than to the size of the specific month-to-month change itself. Thus, in order to use the approximations to the standard errors of month-to-month changes as presented in table D, it is first necessary to obtain the standard error of the monthly level of the item in table C, and then find the standard error of the month-to-month change in table D corresponding to this standard error of level. It should be noted that table D applies to estimates of change between 2 consecutive months. For changes between the current month and the same month last year, the standard errors of level shown in table C are acceptable approximations.

Illustration: Assume that the tables showed the total number of persons working a specific number of hours, as 15,000,000, an increase of 500,000 over the previous month. Linear interpolation in the first column of table C shows that the standard error of 15,000,000 is about 160,000. Consequently, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count of the number of persons working the given number of hours would have differed by less than 160,000 from the sample estimate. Using the 160,000 as the standard error of the monthly level in table D, it may be seen that the standard error of the 500,000 increase is about 135,000.

Table D. Standard error of estimates of month-to-month change

(In thousands)

Standard error of monthly level	Standard error of month-to-month change	
	Estimates relating to agricultural employment	All estimates except those relating to agricultural employment
10	14	12
25	35	26
50	70	48
100	100	90
150	110	130
200	...	160
250	...	190
300	...	220

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator, estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater). Table E shows the standard errors for percentages derived from the survey. Linear interpolation may be used for percentages and base figures not shown in table E.

Table E. Standard error of percentages

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)					
	150	250	500	1,000	2,000	3,000
1 or 99	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	.8	.5	.4	.3
5 or 95	2.2	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.5
10 or 90	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.2	.8	.7
15 or 85	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	.8
20 or 80	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.1	.9
25 or 75	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0
35 or 65	4.7	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.1
50	4.9	3.9	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.1
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	
1 or 99	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
2 or 98	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	
5 or 95	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	
10 or 90	.5	.4	.2	.2	.1	
15 or 85	.6	.4	.3	.2	.2	
20 or 80	.7	.5	.3	.2	.2	
25 or 75	.8	.5	.3	.2	.2	
35 or 65	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	
50	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

COLLECTION

Payroll reports provide current information on wage and salary employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover in nonfarm establishments, by geographic location.

Federal-State Cooperation

Under cooperative arrangements with State agencies, the respondent fills out only 1 employment or labor turnover schedule, which is then used for national, State, and area estimates. This eliminates duplicate reporting on the part of respondents and, together with the use of identical techniques at the national and State levels, ensures maximum geographic comparability of estimates.

State agencies mail the forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the information to prepare State and area series and then send the data to the BLS for use in preparing the national series. The BLS and the Bureau of Employment Security jointly finance the current employment statistics program in 43 States, the turnover program in 41 States.

Shuttle Schedules

The Form BLS 790 is used to collect employment, payroll, and man-hours data, Form 1219 labor turnover data. Both schedules are of the "shuttle" type, with space for each month of the calendar year.

The BLS 790 provides for entry of data on the number of full- and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month. The labor turnover schedule provides for the collection of information on the total number of accessions and separations, by type, during the calendar month.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Establishments are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. This information is collected each year on a product supplement to the monthly 790 or 1219 report. In the case of an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the establishment is included under the industry indicated by the most important product or activity.

Prior to publication of State and area data for January 1959, all national, State, and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover series were classified in accordance with the following documents: (1) For manufacturing, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Volume I, Bureau of the Budget, 1945, and (2) for nonmanufacturing, Industrial Classification Code, Social Security Board, 1942. Beginning with January 1959 (with an overlap for 1958), State and area series are classified under the revised Standard Industrial Classification Manual published in 1957. The national industry statistics will be converted to the 1957 SIC in 1961.

COVERAGE

Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Monthly reports on employment and, for most industries, payroll and man-hours are obtained from approximately 180,000 establishments. The table below shows the approximate proportion of total employment in each industry division covered by the group of establishments furnishing monthly employment data. The coverage for individual industries within the division may vary from the proportions shown.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample 1/

Industry division	Number of establishments in sample	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Mining	3,500	393,000	47
Contract construction	22,000	860,000	26
Manufacturing	43,900	11,779,000	69
Transportation and public utilities: Interstate railroads (ICC)	---	1,152,000	97
Other transportation and public utilities	15,700	1,693,000	57
Wholesale and retail trade	65,100	2,244,000	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12,900	757,000	33
Service and miscellaneous	11,400	848,000	13
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission) 2/	---	2,196,000	100
State and local	5,800	3,148,000	63

1/ Since some firms do not report payroll and man-hour information, hours and earnings estimates may be based on a slightly smaller sample than employment estimates.

2/ State and area estimates of Federal employment are based on 2,300 reports covering 1,430,000 employees, collected through the BLS-State cooperative program.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover reports are received from approximately 10,500 establishments in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industries (see table below). The following manufacturing industries are excluded from the labor turnover sample: Printing, publishing, and allied industries (since April 1943); canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's and misses' outerwear; and fertilizer.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS labor turnover sample used in computing national rates

Industry	Number of establishments in sample	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Manufacturing	10,200	5,994,000	39
Durable goods	6,400	4,199,000	43
Nondurable goods	3,800	1,795,000	32
Metal mining	120	57,000	53
Coal mining:			
Anthracite	20	6,000	19
Bituminous	200	71,000	32
Communication:			
Telephone	(1/)	661,000	88
Telegraph	(1/)	28,000	65

1/ Does not apply.

CONCEPTS

Industry Employment

Employment data for all except Federal Government refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For Federal Government establishments, current data generally refer to persons who received pay for the last day of the month.

The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; Federal military personnel are shown separately, but their number is excluded from total nonagricultural employment.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), paid holiday, or paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Persons are not counted as employed who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period.

Benchmark Adjustments

Employment estimates are periodically compared with complete counts of employment in the various industries defined as nonagricultural, and appropriate adjustments made as indicated by the total counts or benchmarks. The comparison made for the first 3 months of 1957, the last benchmark adjustment, resulted in changes amounting to 0.5 percent of all nonagricultural employment, identical with the extent of the adjustment to the first quarter 1956 benchmark. The changes were less than 0.5 percent for three of the eight major industry divisions; under 2 percent for two other divisions; and 3.2, 3.3, and 6.4 percent for the remaining three divisions. The manufacturing total was changed by only 0.1 percent for the second successive year. Within manufacturing, the benchmark and estimate differed by 1.0 percent or less in 39 of the 132 individual industries, 41 industries were adjusted by 1.1 to 2.5 percent, and an additional 27 industries differed by 2.6-5.0 percent. One significant cause of differences between the benchmark and estimate is the change in industrial classification of individual firms, which is usually not reflected in BLS estimates until they are adjusted to new benchmarks. Other causes are sampling and response errors.

The basic sources of benchmark information are the quarterly tabulations of employment data, by industry, compiled by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. These tabulations are prepared under Bureau of Employment Security direction. Supplementary tabulations prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance are used for the group of establishments exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their

small size. Benchmarks for industries wholly or partly excluded from the unemployment insurance laws are derived from a variety of other sources.

The BLS estimates relating to the benchmark quarter (the first quarter of the year) are compared with the new benchmark levels, industry by industry. Where revisions are necessary, the monthly estimates are adjusted between the new benchmark and the preceding one. The new benchmark for each industry is then projected to the current month by use of the sample trends. Under this procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment while the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

Seasonal Adjustment

Employment series for many industries reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be measured on the basis of past expe ience. By eliminating that part of the change in employment which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation, it is possible to clarify the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. Seasonally adjusted employment aggregates are published. These estimates are derived by the use of factors based on free-hand adjustments of 12-month moving averages. Seasonal factors are available on request.

The new adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method presently used for the labor force and weekly hours series (see pages 3-E and 7-E) will eventually be applied to the industry employment series. In order to avoid an interim revision, the shift to the new seasonal adjustment method for the latter series will be made at the time the series are converted to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification in 1961.

Industry Hours and Earnings

Hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and man-hours for production and related workers or nonsupervisory employees. These terms are defined below. When the pay period reported is longer than 1 week, the figures are reduced to a weekly basis.

Production and Related Workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Nonsupervisory Employees include employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairmen, salespersons, operators, drivers, attendants, service employees, linemen, laborers, janitors, watchmen, and similar occupational levels, and other employees whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

Payroll covers the payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, e.g., old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also included is pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm. Bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period), other pay not earned in pay period reported (e.g., retroactive pay), and the value of free rent, fuel, meals, or other payment in kind are excluded.

Man-Hours cover man-hours worked or paid for, during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, for production, construction, and nonsupervisory workers. The man-hours include hours paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay is received directly from the firm.

Overtime Hours cover premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are on a "gross" basis, reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. Employment shifts between relatively high-paid and low-paid work and changes in workers' earnings in individual establishments also affect the general earnings averages. Averages for groups and divisions further reflect changes in average hourly earnings for individual industries.

Averages of hourly earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time, while rates are the amounts stipulated for a given unit of work or time. The earnings series, however, does not measure the level of total labor costs on the part of the employer since the following are excluded: Irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under the production-worker or nonsupervisory-employee definitions.

Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in gross average hourly earnings, but also by changes in the length of the workweek, part-time work, stoppages for varying causes, labor turnover, and absenteeism.

Average Weekly Hours

The workweek information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours. Such factors as absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours of work for an establishment. Group averages further reflect changes in the workweek of component industries.

Average Overtime Hours

The overtime hours represent that portion of the gross average weekly hours which were in excess of regular hours and for which premium payments were made. If an employee works on a paid holiday at regular rates, receiving as total compensation his holiday pay plus straight-time pay for hours worked that day, no overtime hours would be reported.

Since overtime hours are premium hours by definition, the gross weekly hours and overtime hours do not necessarily move in the same direction from month to month; for example, premiums may be paid for hours in excess of the straight-time workday although less than a full week is worked. Diverse trends on the industry-group level may also be caused by a marked change in gross hours for a component industry where little or no overtime was worked in both the previous and current months. In addition, such factors as stoppages, absenteeism, and labor turnover may not have the same influence on overtime hours as on gross hours.

Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

Spendable average weekly earnings in current dollars are obtained by deducting estimated Federal social security and income taxes from gross weekly earnings. The amount of income tax liability depends on the number of dependents supported by the worker, as well as on the level of his gross income. To reflect these variables, spendable earnings are computed for two types of income receivers--a worker with no dependents, and a worker with three dependents. The computations are based on the gross average weekly earnings for all production and related workers in manufacturing, mining, or contract construction without regard to marital status, family composition, or total family income.

"Real" earnings are computed by dividing the current Consumer Price Index into the earnings average for the current month. The resulting level of earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars is thus adjusted for changes in purchasing power since the base period.

Average Hourly Earnings Excluding Overtime

Average hourly earnings excluding premium overtime

pay are computed by dividing the total production-worker payroll for the industry group by the sum of total production-worker man-hours and one-half of total overtime man-hours. Prior to January 1956, data were based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings (as described in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1950, pp. 537-540). Both methods eliminate only the earnings due to overtime paid for at one and one-half times the straight-time rates. No adjustment is made for other premium payment provisions, such as holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and one-half.

Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls and Man-Hours

The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls and man-hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the monthly average for the 1947-49 period. The man-hour aggregates are the product of average weekly hours and production-worker employment, and the payroll aggregates are the product of gross average weekly earnings and production-worker employment.

Railroad Hours and Earnings

The figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data summarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Gross average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total compensation by total hours paid for. Average weekly hours are obtained by dividing the total number of hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis, by the number of employees, as defined above. Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Seasonal adjustment

Seasonally adjusted average weekly hours for selected industries were introduced in the July 1960 issue of Employment and Earnings. The new adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method used for the labor force series (see page 3-E) was also used to adjust the weekly hours data for seasonality.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment status with respect to individual establishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types: Accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers. Transfers to another establishment of the company are included beginning with January 1959.

Separations are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: Quits, layoffs, and other separations, as defined below.

Quits are terminations of employment initiated by employees, failure to report after being hired, and unauthorized absences, if on the last day of the month the person has been absent more than 7 consecutive calendar days.

Layoffs are suspensions without pay lasting or expected to last more than 7 consecutive calendar days, initiated by the employer without prejudice to the worker.

Other separations, which are not published separately but are included in total separations, are terminations of employment because of discharge, permanent disability, death, retirement, transfers to another establishment of the company, and entrance into the Armed Forces expected to last more than 30 consecutive calendar days.

Accessions are the total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll including both new and rehired employees.

New hires are temporary or permanent additions to the employment roll of former employees not recalled by the employer, or persons who have never before been employed in the establishment, except for those transferred from other establishments of the company.

Other accessions, which are not published separately but are included in total accessions, are all additions to the employment roll which are not classified as new hires.

Comparability With Employment Series

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries reflected by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown in the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons: (1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment reports refer to the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; (2) the turnover sample excludes certain industries (see Coverage, p. 5-E); (3) plants on strike are not included in the turnover computations beginning with the month the strike starts through the month the workers return; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover data are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with BLS. Additional industry detail may be obtained from the State agencies listed on the inside back cover. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS for preparing national estimates. For employment, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the equivalent official U.S. totals because of differences in the timing of benchmark adjustments, slightly varying methods of computation, and, since January 1959, a different classification system. (See Industrial Classification, p. 5-E.)

For Alaska and Hawaii, satisfactory employment estimates cannot be derived by subtracting the U.S. totals without Alaska and Hawaii from the totals including the 2 new States.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The procedures used for estimating industry employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover statistics are summarized in the following table. Details are given in the appropriate technical notes, which are available on request.

Summary of Methods for Computing Industry Statistics on Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover

Item	Individual manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries	Total nonagricultural divisions, major groups, and groups
	Monthly Data	
All employees	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments which reported for both months.	Sum of all-employee estimates for component industries.
Production or nonsupervisory workers; Women employees	All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by (1) ratio of production or nonsupervisory workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month, (2) ratio of women to all employees.	Sum of production- or nonsupervisory-worker estimates, or women estimates, for component industries.
Gross average weekly hours	Production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers.	Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the average weekly hours for component industries.
Average weekly overtime hours	Production-worker overtime man-hours divided by number of production workers.	Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the average weekly overtime hours for component industries.
Gross average hourly earnings	Total production- or nonsupervisory-worker payroll divided by total production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the average hourly earnings for component industries.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates (total, men, and women)	The number of particular actions (e.g., quits) in reporting firms divided by total employment in those firms. The result is multiplied by 100. For men (or women), the number of men (women) who quit is divided by the total number of men (women) employed.	Average, weighted by employment, of the rates for component industries.
	Annual Average Data	
All employees and production or nonsupervisory workers	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.
Gross average weekly hours	Annual total of aggregate man-hours (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly hours for component industries.
Average weekly overtime hours	Annual total of aggregate overtime man-hours (production-worker employment multiplied by average weekly overtime hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly overtime hours for component industries.
Gross average hourly earnings	Annual total of aggregate payrolls (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by weekly earnings) divided by annual aggregate man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the annual averages of hourly earnings for component industries.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.

Employment Statistics Data

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ARIZONA	-Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
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COLORADO*	-U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
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